

HALE IS CONVERTED

Bailey of Texas Makes Convincing Speech Supporting His Amendment.

CONGRESS ABOVE THE COURTS

Fog Created by Hair-Splitting Lawyers Cleared Away by Clear and Forceful Argument—Hale Admits Conversion and Will So Vote.

Washington, April 11.—Senator Bailey of Texas, in a four-hour speech in the senate in support of his amendment to the railroad rate bill, demolished the arguments of his opponents with a succession of logical arguments which Senator Hale of Maine admitted could not be successfully combated. Mr. Bailey's address, it is conceded, has greatly clarified the situation and the prospect is that his contention that inferior courts should not be allowed to suspend decisions of the interstate commerce commission will prevail.

Sensor Hale paid the speaker a fine compliment at the conclusion of his effort, and avowed his intention of supporting the Bailey amendment with his vote.

Mr. Bailey entered into an elaborate argument to show that the courts cannot annul legislation because of inferential constitutional limitations. "The time was never so unfortunate as now for the revival of the doctrine of arbitrary power on the part of the courts," declared the speaker, referring to Mr. Spooner's speech. He spoke of the division of authority among the various branches of the government, but said that he could not follow those utterances of recent years which seem to proceed on the theory that there should be no restrictions upon the judiciary.

Knox and Spooner Wrong.

"This," he said, "is the first government that ever conferred upon the judiciary the power to annul legislation. God knows that ought to be enough power to confer upon any nine men; we are 90; they are 9. I would not trench upon their power; I would hold myself unworthy if I permitted them to encroach upon mine."

He declared that both Mr. Knox and Mr. Spooner had misconceived the theory under which congress establishes the inferior courts, saying that if so disposed congress could disestablish every one of the inferior courts. He did not agree with Mr. Spooner that such a course would be anarchy, because the state courts would be left. Congress might, he argued, declare war against every nation of the globe and while there was no doubt that the people would scourge the congress that would do so, still there was no doubt of the congressional power. So it was with the right of congress regarding the courts.

Cornfield Lawyer Sustained.

"The power to create and the power to destroy must include the power to limit. The senator from South Carolina has been pressing this point as a cornfield lawyer," he said, "and the constitutional lawyers have never yet been able to satisfactorily answer his contention." In support of the plea that the legislative authority is not curtailed he called attention to the fact that with reference to the inferior courts no limitation is put upon congress as to their number, their jurisdiction or their power.

Mr. Bailey disavowed any intention of attacking the courts, but he said that he had himself known some courts that were guilty of abuses; hence it was necessary to place limitations upon all of them. Moreover, the manifold duties of the judges would prevent their giving the careful attention necessary to railroad questions. He contended that commissioners could be found as competent as the judges of the courts. "And," he added, "if we cannot get commissioners equal to some of the federal judges I know, God save the republic."

Courts Not Best Tribunal.

Coming then to the consideration of Mr. Hale's question relative to the decision of railroad cases by the supreme court of the United States, Mr. Bailey said that he did not believe that the court were the best tribunal for the settlement of these questions, but that under the constitution he did not believe that the right to such adjudication could be denied the carrier.

"If," he went on, "a railroad can take my property upon paying me what the court says is right, why can't you permit me to take the property of the railroad company and hold it until it is finally decided. This, he added, may be regarded as elementary in the senate, it will be so accepted by the plain people who have a right to demand that their voice shall be given a respectful consideration." He would not have senators violate their conscience to please walking delegates, but would have justice done to all, both to the railroads and their patrons. This, he argued, could be accomplished by the adoption of the amendments to the railroad bill offered by himself, requiring that "just compensation" be

made the standard of railroad charges in accordance with the language of the constitution.

He then outlined the various provisions suggested by himself, saying that he only demanded that the findings of the commission should stand until a final decision should be reached. He believed the adoption of the amendment would have the effect of forcing the railroads to assist in getting an early trial.

Mr. Hale again interrupted and he expressed the opinion that Mr. Bailey's argument would have good results. After saying that preference be given all cases arising under the proposed legislation, he continued:

Hale Concludes Cheerfully.
"What the senator has said heretofore and later with reference to the final adjudication of all questions by the courts has tended more than anything else to disentangle this subject and to secure, I will not say immediate, but a beneficial result, than anything that has taken place." He agreed with Mr. Bailey's argument that inferior courts could be controlled by congress, saying that on this point this argument could not be countervailed, but that was a minor question. "The final question," he said, "has been stated by the senator from Texas better than I can state it. That after the commission has passed upon a question and it has been taken without undue delay and the right of injunction limited by congress, to the courts, that the supreme court shall consider all questions and the senator is right in saying whether it shall be just compensation or just and reasonable or any other term is not of importance, that the court will settle it all and will finally decide."

Fog All Cleared Away.

"I look out of this controversy hopefully to this general result. The commission will be strengthened. I think it ought to be. I think it is essential that we have a good man upon that commission as there are on the circuit court or even the supreme court. I will vote that its decisions shall not be interfered with by injunctions until it reaches the final court and then I believe that the senate will agree to the proposition that that review shall be by the supreme court of the broadest and most ample kind; and that the senator has largely contributed to this beneficial result is to me very plain."

Mr. Bailey concluded at 4:35 p. m., after speaking for four hours and ten minutes, amidst an outburst of applause which the chair found it impossible to suppress. Mr. Bailey was warmly congratulated by senators and representatives of both sides. Mr. Knox was among the first to offer congratulations and Mr. LaFollette patted Mr. Bailey affectionately on the back.

LABOR TO HAVE VOICE

Legislative Committee Will Watch Acts of Congressmen.

Washington, April 11.—If the action of the Central Labor union meets with the approbation of the other central bodies throughout the country there will be established in this city a labor legislative committee to look after all matters of legislation in congress affecting labor one way or another. The proposed body will be composed of a representative from each of the 559 central labor unions in the United States.

The matter came up before the meeting last night and the central body unanimously passed a resolution offered which instructed the secretary to send a communication to the various central unions throughout the country inviting them to have a representative on the committee.

DIVIDED AMONG SIX

Railroad Combine Controls All Bituminous Coal Traffic.

Philadelphia, April 11.—That the bituminous coal traffic is divided among six railroad companies was developed at the first hearing of the interstate commerce commission held here for the purpose of determining whether the railroad companies are interested directly or indirectly in the oil or coal which is transported over their lines.

The commission also brought out the fact that by means of the private car system large mining companies are able to enter into contracts for the delivery of coal at stated periods, while smaller companies who own no such cars are unable to guarantee the exact time when their coal will be delivered.

The Pennsylvania railroad, it was learned, declines to handle private cars unless the owner guarantees to have at least 500 cars, the possession of which would involve an outlay of \$500,000.

Signing the Scale in Ohio.

Bridgeport, O., April 11.—Miners officials of the fifth sub-district have signed the scale with ten mine owners who are non-shippers of coal. The mines included belong to the American Timpale company and three railroad coaling mines. About 500 men are affected.

Pattison Smokes a Cigar.

Cincinnati, April 11.—Gov. Pattison is reported in "normal" condition. The bulletin issued by the doctors says he is making decidedly satisfactory progress. He smoked a cigar. Pulse, temperature and respiration are normal.

REACH PEACE BASIS

Hard Coal Operators Reject Miners' Proposal and Submit Another.

PLACE LIMIT ON ARBITRATION

Are Willing to Arbitrate Only Two Points, Wages and Methods of Settling Disputes—Miners Committee Has Reply Under Consideration

New York, April 11.—The anthracite operators have declined the proposition to have the conciliation board arbitrate all grievances submitted by the wage workers and made a counter proposal that the commission appointed by President Roosevelt in 1902 be requested to decide whether any changes in conditions in the hard coal regions have occurred which require that the award of the commission should be modified. The mine owners limit the inquiry to two grievances—wages and a method for the adjustment of complaints. The miners have taken the proposal under consideration and may give the operators an answer on Thursday, when another conference between the sub-committees of the two parties will be held. In the meantime the miners committee of 36 will hold sessions and agree on a reply and the operators will remain idle awaiting developments.

Independents Are Bitter.

In connection with the conference George F. Baer, chairman of the mine owners' sub-committee, made public a letter sent to the committee by the independent operators in which they give their views on the situation and express their firm conviction that any agreement to arbitrate with the United Mine Workers will be an unjustifiable surrender to anarchy and mob violence. The letter came as a great surprise to the miners and did not tend to bring the contending parties closer together.

Notwithstanding the fact that both parties to the controversy are now committed to arbitration, they are still far apart, but confidence is expressed on all sides that a peaceful settlement will be brought about. There is every indication that the counter arbitration plan will not be accepted by the miners as presented, although they view with favor the operators' selection of the anthracite strike commission. The old tribunal will be accepted by President Mitchell if he can induce the coal companies to widen the scope of the submission to be made.

Scale Committee in Session.

The scale committee of the employees was in session last night and while nothing was given out for publication it is known the sentiment of many, if not a majority, of the committee, was for either amending the operators' plan so far as it relates to the questions to be taken up or for standing on their own arbitration offer with the strike commission substituted for the conciliation board.

The endeavor of the operators to eliminate all the miners' grievances with the exception of those of wages and the adjustment of complaints was a keen disappointment to the representatives of the men and if their attitude can be taken as an indication of their action they will fight hard to have some of their other demands taken up, such as an 8-hour day, the weighing of coal and the check-off. If the scale committee cannot come to an agreement with the operators it is unlikely that a convention of miners will be called to further instruct the committee.

The meeting was very brief and it later was announced that another meeting would be held on Thursday.

SPLIT LADY'S NOSE

West Indian Negro Makes Brutal Attack on a Girl

New York, April 11.—Infuriated by a brutal assault by a negro on Miss Isabel Oliver, passengers on a Ninth avenue electric train made a desperate attempt to lynch the negro, who was only rescued when a policeman fought his way into the car and held the crowd at bay with his revolver.

Miss Oliver was holding to a strap in the center of the car when the negro lurched against her and on her requesting him to be more careful, struck her in the face, splitting her nose, blackening both her eyes and knocking her down.

Instantly 50 men rushed on the negro raining blows on him and shouting "lynch him." The negro managed to defend himself until a station was reached, when a policeman boarded the car and after a hard fight dragged his prisoner out.

Dog Commits Suicide by Hanging.

Salem, O., April 11.—After being whipped for some prank a fox terrier belonging to Charles Moore of this city killed himself. A loose end of a rope was hanging near the window of a shed, and placing its head within a noose of the rope the dog leaped out of the window and hanged himself.

STILL AFTER PACKERS

Government Renews Efforts to Convict Them as Individuals.

Chicago, April 11.—The Chronicle today says: "President Roosevelt has once more taken a hand in the prosecution of the packers, and the result is apparent in a resumption of activity on the part of the local federal officials. It has been announced that the effort to punish the packers as individuals is to be renewed with vigor."

"This action is under direct instructions from the president and Attorney General Moody to Attorney Morrison of Chicago. Attorney Morrison has been directed to proceed against the packers under the injunction of Judge Grosscup of the United States circuit court and also to seek new indictments before the next federal grand jury."

"The government agents are now at work securing information which is to be used as a basis of complaint before the grand jury next month. This evidence, it is said, will sustain a charge by the government that the packers as individuals have violated the injunction of Judge Grosscup."

DOWIE STAYS HAND

CONSULTS COUNSEL BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO RECAPTURE CITY HE FOUNDED.

Chicago, April 11.—John Alexander Dowie will not advance on the hosts of Zion as suddenly as he expected. Last night, after a long consultation with his legal adviser, Emil C. Wetten, Dowie gave out the statement that it might be several days before he saw fit to enter the city he had founded.

When the "first apostle" arrived in Chicago an immense crowd was at the station to greet him. He was in the best of spirits and health at the time and before leaving the car cracked jokes with the newspaper correspondents. The moment the crowd caught a glimpse of this much talked of man, a cheer arose and he was greeted with welcomes ranging from "Peace be with you" to "Good boy, Dowie."

Just what means will be taken to reinstate "the first apostle" in Zion City were not definitely stated, but Dowie did say most emphatically that there would be no compromise with Voliva and that John Alexander Dowie must be the leader of Zion or nothing at all.

This same determination on the part of Dowie's opponents at Zion City was manifested last night, when at a conference of the business committee of twelve appointed by Voliva sometime ago, it was decided to send to all branches of the church throughout the world the following order:

"Officers and members of the Christian Catholic Apostolic church are directed not to send any more money for Mexican land warrants."

Regarding the order, W. H. Piper, one of the overseers, said: "The step was taken because of a desire to completely block Dowie's Mexican scheme and at the same time remove all chances of his access to funds. The Mexican contributions are the last resort, control of them being in the hands of Deacons John A. Lewis and Fielding H. White, Dowie's friends, who are officers of the plantation association."

MERTZ FINDS DEATH

Pittsburg Man Cuts His Jugular Vein With Bit of Broken Crockery.

Lisbon, O., April 11.—Henry Mertz of Pittsburg, an insane man who attempted suicide in the jail at East Liverpool several days ago by cutting his throat, succeeded in his purpose at the county infirmary by gashing his throat with a piece of a broken water pitcher.

He broke the china pitcher in his room in the insane department, and with the rough edge of the fragments sawed into the former unhealed wound, severing the jugular vein. He was 44 years old and a member of the Excelsior club of Pittsburg.

RELIEF TRAIN WRECKED

Engineer and Fireman Killed on West Virginia Central.

Cumberland, Md., April 11.—A special train sent out over the West Virginia Central railroad to relieve a passenger train that was held behind a landslide, met with an accident, the engine of the relief train going over an embankment and killing the engineer, Samuel Martin and Fireman Albert Harrison, all of Cumberland.

Charles Cook, a Baltimore & Ohio brakeman of Philson, Pa., was killed at the Old Town crossing at Cumberland. He was decapitated by the wheels.

Gordon Resumes Private Practice.
Philadelphia, April 11.—Former Judge James Gay Gordon has retired as private counsel to Mayor Weaver, in which capacity he had served for ten months, beginning with the mayor's move to oust from political control the old Republican organization headed by Israel W. Durham.

Belmont Pays \$125,000 for Horse.
London, April 11.—August Belmont has purchased the racing stallion Rock Sand, paying \$125,000.

NO RELIEF IN SIGHT

Volcano Vesuvius Continues to Cover Neighborhood With Ashes and Sand.

NAPLES MARKET COLLAPSES

Weight of Ashes on Roof Causes It to Fall In—Twelve Persons Crushed to Death and Many Injured—Lava Still Flowing Down Mountain Side.

London, April 11.—A dispatch from Capri to the Times says that 200 persons perished by the collapse of the church at San Giuseppe on Monday and more are believed to have been killed in the district.

Naples, April 11.—The volcano is resuming activity, especially at Cercola. The stream of lava which has started anew in the direction of Torre Annunziata reached the cemetery of that town and then turned in the direction of Pompeii.

The troops are conveying provisions, surgical accessories and material to be used for the relief of the injured in the vicinity of Ottajano. The work of rescue is being actively prosecuted. A violent storm of sulphurous rain has occurred at San Giuseppe, Vesuvius and Saviano.

Rome, April 11.—A dispatch from Naples to the Tribuna reports that 500 persons have perished in the district between Ottajano and San Giuseppe.

Naples, April 11.—When morning broke the outlook was promising for an amelioration of the conditions consequent upon the activity of Mt. Vesuvius. The hopefulness of the populace, however, was short lived and the Neapolitans were plunged into a condition bordering on frenzy by the collapse of the Mt. Oliveto market, which covered a plot of ground 600 feet square, the structure falling upon 200 or more persons, many of whom were crushed and mangled beyond recognition. The scenes in the vicinity of the ruins were agonizing, relatives of the victims clamoring to be allowed to go to their dead or dying. Only by the firm intervention of the police and carabinieri was it possible to keep back the crowd from overwhelming those who were engaged in the work of rescue.

Rain of Sand Increases.

While early in the day the volcanic activity of Mt. Vesuvius appeared to have diminished, as night approached the prospect of immediate relief faded and the fate of the villages and towns grouped around the volcano seemed more hopeless. Instead of decreasing the fall of sand and ashes emitted from the crater increased. Even with the sun shining the light was a dim yellow, in the midst of which the few persons who remained in the stricken towns, their clothing, hair and beards covered with ashes, moved about in the awful stillness of desolation like gray ghosts.

The case of Torre del Greco is typical. For 30 hours the place has been practically deserted, but amid the ruins and a semi-darkness, illuminated from time to time by vivid flashes of lightning, a few of the inhabitants go about hungry and with throats parched by smoke and dust, seemingly unable to tear themselves away from the ruins of what so recently had been their homes. Communication by railway or tramway with Torre del Greco or Torre Annunziata is impossible owing to the cinder and ash deposits. Railway travel to and from Naples is much hampered by the same conditions and collisions have resulted in the injury of about 12 persons. Telegraphic communication with towns furthest in the danger zone is also interrupted.

Flow of Lava Recommences.

The flow of lava from the volcano, which had almost ceased during the night, has recommenced, and the fall of volcanic ejecta in the Vesuvian

communes has been enormous. It is feared that the weight of ashes on roofs will cause the collapse of many more buildings both here and in the towns and villages nearer the volcano.

Director Matteucci, who continues at his post in the observatory, telegraphed last night that the volcano had been generally calm during the night, with occasional sharp explosions, these becoming more violent towards morning. Director Matteucci says his seismic instruments indicate great subterranean agitation.

King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena have forwarded to Premier Sonnino, who is here, \$20,000 to be applied toward the relief of the sufferers by the volcano.

The prefect has removed the mayor of San Giuseppe from office because in the face of danger he left this village without informing his superiors.

Cardinal Prisco, archbishop of Naples, who "visited the people wounded by the fall of the Mt. Oliveto market, brought to these unfortunate the benediction of the pope.

The troops on duty in the volcanic zone are utilizing the railway carriages at different localities as camp hospitals. The Red Cross society has established a hospital in the vicinity of San Giuseppe.

The number dead taken from the church at San Giuseppe, which collapsed while a congregation of about 200 persons were attending mass, is 26. There were 79 severely injured.

JONES ADMITTED PERJURY

Soldier Gives Testimony Favorable to Albert H. Patrick

New York, April 11.—Corporal A. B. Stanberry of the Thirteenth infantry, testified that Charles F. Jones, the valet of William Marsh Rice, had admitted to him that he testified falsely in the trial of Albert T. Patrick, expecting that the jury would discredit his testimony and allow Patrick to go free. Corporal Stanberry declared also that Jones had said that if he were sure that he would receive only a light sentence for perjury he would come north and "tell the whole truth."

The testimony was given at a hearing on the question whether Patrick shall have a new trial on the charge of murder of Rice. Stanberry was brought from the Philippines to give his evidence for Patrick, who is now under sentence of death. Stanberry testified that Jones was his roommate when he made the admissions.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, April 10.—A sharp advance in wheat here today followed the publication of the government crop report which showed a loss of 5 points in the condition of fall sown wheat. The market closed strong with the May delivery 1/4 higher. Corn and oats were changed very slightly. Closing quotations: Wheat, May, 78 3/4; corn, May, 46 1/4; oats, May, 31 1/2@31 3/4.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—APRIL 10.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 51 1/2@52; new high mixed, 51@52; new yellow ear, 51@55.
Oats—No. 2 white, 36@36 1/2; No. 3, 35 1/2@35 3/4.
Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$14@14.50; No. 1 clover, \$10.25@10.75; No. 1 mixed, \$11.50@12.
Eggs—Selected, 18@19c.
Butter—Prints, 24@24 1/2c; tubs, 22 1/2@23 1/2c; dairy, 14@15c.
Cheese—New York full cream, new 14 1/2@15; Ohio full cream, 14 1/2@15.
Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, \$3.75@5.25; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, \$3.75@4.50; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, \$4.25@4.90; choice milk cows, \$4.00@5.00; medium to good milk cows, \$2.00@3.50; good, fat smooth handy butchers' bulls, \$4@4.25; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$3.75@4.50; feed steers, common to good quality, \$3@3.50; fair to choice stockers, \$2.85@3.40.
Calves—Veals, good to choice, \$6.50@6.90; veals, fair to good, \$5.50@6.25; heavy and thin calves, \$3@5.
Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$6.70; choice medium weights, \$6.75@6.80; best heavy Yorkers, \$6.70@6.80; good light Yorkers, \$6.60@6.70; pigs, good to prime, \$6.40@6.50.
Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$6.60@4.75; good to choice mixed, \$4.25@4.60; fair to good mixed, \$3.50@4.25; culls and common, \$2@3.

DON'T THINK

Because we sell Groceries for less money than any other store in the city, that QUALITY is lacking. That is one of our strongest points. The first thing we consider when buying groceries is QUALITY, always looking out for the welfare and protection of our patrons, PURITY in foods being absolutely necessary. Remember, our guarantee is good, and it goes with every article purchased at this store.

Sapolio, regular 10c cake, for 9c
Bon Ami, regular 10c cake, for 9c
Eclipse Wall Paper Cleaner, we guarantee it the best on the market 3 cans for 25c
Ivory Soap 7 bars for 30c
Graham Wafers, fine ones 10c per lb.
Shredded Cod Fish, absolutely, boneless 10c per lb.
Country Cured Hams, fine flavored 15c per lb.
Highest Cash Prices Paid for Produce.

THE OAKLAND GROCERY, L. O. L. P.

78 S. Erie St.

Both Phones.

NO ACTION UNTIL AFTER APRIL 17.

Ohio Coal Operators Make Known Decision.

MINES WILL REMAIN CLOSED.

The Operators Say They Will Not Employ Non-Union Men But Will Demand a Continu- ance of Present Wage Scale.

Cleveland, April 9.—Resolutions declaring that their interests had been betrayed by a private understanding between Chairman Robbins, of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, and President Mitchell, of the miners' organization, and reaffirming their position to adhere to the scale of 1904-5, were passed by the Ohio coal operators in session at the Hollenden, Saturday.

An undercurrent of feeling in evidence during the meeting showed the utmost bitterness toward Mr. Robbins, but the declaration in the resolution that he had betrayed them was the only formal expression of this feeling.

One of the important results of the conference was the expression of feeling by the operators against operating non-union labor in the mines. The operators say that such action would mean only additional chaos and strife, and that no such action will be necessary, as it is expected that the miners will return to work under the present scale.

Not less than eighty-five per cent of the operators of the state were represented at the meeting, either in person or by proxy, and the resolutions were passed unanimously with little discussion. At no time during the conference was there a dissenting voice to the "stand pat" policy.

The resolutions after reviewing the whole situation declare it to be the intention of the operators to make no adjustment of the differences with the miners except upon the basis of the scale and conditions which were effective until April, 1906, or by arbitration. "We don't care what Robbins or the Pennsylvania operators do," declared J. H. Winder, chairman. "The operators of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are all of one mind in standing by the present scale and I guess these three states are big enough to stand by themselves. I have telegraph dispatches showing Indiana, and Illinois to be in full accord with us."

The majority of the operators firmly believe that the Ohio miners will return to work without arbitration proceedings.

"There has always been good feeling existing between the operators and the miners in Ohio," said Mr. Winder, "and the miners are not wrought up now. Eighty per cent of them really would be satisfied to return to work at once if it were not for the fact that they have been thrown into chaos by being permitted under the present situation to make separate agreements with the operators here and in Pennsylvania, a condition which has never before existed."

"We have placards about our mines notifying the men that they may occupy their homes as long as they wish, and that they may pay their rent after they return to work. The best of feeling is shown on both sides."

"No, I don't think any of the operators will be in favor of operating with non-union men, or it might mean trouble, as such action usually does. That would be only as a last resort."

"The attitude of the operators is to await the reply of Mitchell April 17, or soon thereafter, and no action will be taken until then."

AN ESTATE WAITING.

Police Want Information About John Schostek.

Chief of Police Ertle has received the following communication from F. R. Remington, chief of police of Norwalk.

Concerning the whereabouts of John Schostek, that the estate of his mother, who recently died, may be settled according to law. Schostek is a cripple, his left leg having been amputated above the knee, and he uses crutches. His height is about five feet nine inches; weight about 175 pounds; age 30 years; light hair, blue eyes and was smooth shaven when he left home five years ago. Police will kindly forward any knowledge to Chief Remington.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, April 9, 1906.

LADIES.
Anderson, Mrs. Frank
Cook, Miss Luthera
Laughlin, Mrs. Della
Barkheimer, Walter
Grubbs, W. D.
Quigley, Dr. G. W.
Wilson, W. B.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

PASTOR WELCOMED.

Recognition Services at Shiloh Baptist Church.

The Rev. J. R. Brown was formally welcomed as the new pastor of the Shiloh Baptist church at a recognition service held Sunday afternoon at 3:30. Robert A. Pinn was master of ceremonies and under his direction an interesting programme was carried out, including addresses by the Rev. E. J. Craft, of St. Timothy's church, the Rev. T. C. Peterson, of the Baptist church, Shiloh's former pastor, the Rev. J. R. Green and heads of the various Shiloh church societies.

THE DEATHS OF TWO DAYS.

Mrs. Catherine Clapper Died Saturday.

WAS A WELL KNOWN RESIDENT.

Ora Biddle Died at the Home of His Father, Daniel Biddle, at Navarre, Sunday Morning.—Deaths of Mrs. Peter Helsey and Miss Clara Krichbaum.

Mrs. Catherine Clapper, aged 55 years, wife of Theodore Clapper, died at her home in Cherry street Saturday night. Death was caused by dropsy. The funeral will take place from the residence, 13 Cherry street, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery. The deceased is survived by a husband, Theodore Clapper, five children and four grandchildren. The children are Charles, Nathaniel, John, Rosanna and Catherine Clapper, of this city. Mrs. Clapper was a well known resident of Massillon, having lived here for forty years.

ORA BIDDLE.

Navarre, April 9.—Ora Biddle, aged 36 years, died at the home of his father, Daniel Biddle, Sunday morning at 9 o'clock from a complication of diseases. Mr. Biddle was a fireman on the Wheeling & Lake Erie for several months until last fall, when he was taken ill. The deceased is survived by his father, one sister, Mrs. Frank Nicowander, of Warwick, and two brothers, Victor and Frank Biddle. The funeral will be held Wednesday at 10 o'clock. Interment will be made in the Union cemetery.

MRS. PETER HELSEY.

Navarre, April 9.—Mrs. Peter Helsey, aged 36 years, died at the family home, one-half mile south of Navarre, Sunday morning at 9 o'clock of pneumonia. The deceased is survived by her husband. The funeral will be held at 1 o'clock Tuesday from the late home, with interment in the Union cemetery.

MISS CLARA KRICHBAUM.

Miss Clara Krichbaum, aged 65 years, died at the home of her brother, Thomas Krichbaum, four miles east of Navarre, Saturday afternoon. The funeral was held from the late home at 10 o'clock Monday morning. Interment was made in the Union cemetery.

MAX MOHLER.

Orrville, April 9.—Max Mohler, aged 18 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mohler, died at 10 o'clock Saturday night of tetanus after a week's intense suffering. One week ago he jumped upon a rusty nail, which penetrated an overshoe, the sole of his shoe and entered into the foot about two inches. No serious effects were noticed until the sixth day after the accident, when lockjaw developed. The deceased was a son of Professor Mohler, superintendent of the Orrville schools.

WEST FLEMMING

West Flemming, aged 46 years, died at the Massillon state hospital Monday morning. Death was due to tuberculosis. The deceased was admitted to the hospital two years ago from Orrville. The body will be sent to Orrville for interment.

ROLLIN L. JONES.

Rollin L. Jones, aged 68 years, died at the Massillon state hospital Monday morning. Death was caused by cerebral apoplexy. The deceased was admitted about five months ago from Ashtabula county. The body will be sent to Ashtabula for interment.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, etc. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

THE SERVICES OF PALM SUNDAY

Special Ceremonies in a Num- ber of Massillon Churches.

SERVICES OF CONFIRMATION.

Large Classes Were Confirmed

at St. Paul's and St. John's Churches and Faith Lutheran Chapel—Holy Week Services.

Palm Sunday, the Sunday immediately before Easter, was marked with special ceremonies in the Roman Catholic, Episcopal and Lutheran churches of the city, confirmation services being held at the three Massillon churches of the latter denomination. There were large congregations at all services.

At Faith Lutheran chapel in Grant street, on the west side, a class was confirmed at the Sunday morning service. The catechumens were: Ruth Byer, Ada B. Byer, William H. Byer, Helen A. Daum, David W. Fritz, Lula M. Gertz, Hazel H. Hardgrove, Marie F. Heitzman, Zada J. Kelly, Edna M. Larson, Abel Ledger, Mabel A. Marks, Fred B. Schnierle.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

At St. Paul's church a large class was confirmed Sunday morning by the Rev. L. H. Barry before an immense congregation. The confirmation class met at the parsonage adjoining and marched to the church, where, as they entered, the organ took up the strain of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," the congregation and catechumens joining in the hymn. A list of one hundred questions was answered by the class. Those confirmed were:

Lewis H. Snyder, William H. Boing, Karl L. Crookston, Walter H. Radtke, Ernest Reikowski, Homer R. Snyder, Edward A. Schaar, Otto A. Moss, Otto F. Kemp, F. Otto Kemp, Milton Zink, Otto W. Herrmann, Henry W. Vogt, Helen D. Bortoff, Stella R. Vogt, Emma H. Kuschinski, Minnie L. Moss, Helen E. Boing, Clara Kemp, Clara M. Radtke, Louise Ramsgaard, Mary Reikowski, Bertha J. Drage, Minnie M. Scheffer, Mrs. Rosa C. Dretke, Mrs. Alice Migge, Mrs. Edna Kocks, Mrs. Emma B. Rohrer.

AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

At St. John's church the chancel was filled with palms, ferns and lilies, and the choir rendered special music. Confirmation services were held morning and evening, the first being in German, the latter in English. Those confirmed were:

William C. Heckendorn, Carl E. Byerly, Alvin J. Mannweiler, James G. Brannan, Albert S. Griesheimer, William H. Wolf, Mrs. Mary E. Heckendorn, Sarah B. LaClair, Nellie B. Hardgrove, Mrs. Mary E. List, Mrs. Grace Koeber, Burrell S. Trotter, Fred W. Pitts, George W. Sortz, Per Lee W. Rauber, Christian O. Fuchs, John P. Herzog, William A. Kraft, Edward Young, Edward G. Yocheim, Ruth I. Gies, Mariada M. Meisel, Irene M. E. Stark, Bessie M. Heyman, Clara C. Halblaub, Elsie M. Hague, Olive C. Boss, Ida S. Hague, Arline M. Wolf, Alma W. Gross, Helen McGuire, Edna M. Pider, Edna A. Tachan, Edna M. Young, Emma P. Young, Alfred A. Maurer, Carl H. Neumann, Carl J. Digel.

HOLY WEEK SERVICES.

At St. Joseph's church there will be services on Wednesday and Friday evening during Holy Week at 7 o'clock. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday mornings services will be held at 8:30.

At St. Timothy's church the services will be on Tuesday and Thursday at 3:30 p. m., on Wednesday evening at 7, and on Good Friday from 11:30 to 2:30.

At St. John's Evangelical church there will be a service in German at 7:15 Wednesday evening and on Friday morning at 10. There will be a service in English Friday evening at 7:15. At St. Paul's church there will be a service in English at 10 o'clock Thursday morning and in German at the same hour on Good Friday. There will be communion at both services.

At St. Mary's church there will be services at 8:30 o'clock on both Thursday and Friday mornings and at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning.

A piece of what is considered to be a portion of the real cross on which Christ was crucified and one nail said to have been used in the cross will be on exhibition in the sanctuary all day Friday. These were brought from Jerusalem by the Rev. Father Vollmayer, pastor. The service of blessing the holy water will take place Saturday morning.

Special in Step Ladders.

4 Foot Ladder with shelf, ... 35c
6 Foot Ladder with shelf, ... 45c
8 Foot Ladder with shelf, ... 54c
Compare these prices with your mail order catalogues and do not forget that each ladder has a substantial nail shelf. Delivered to your home without extra charge. For sale at The Eclipse.

JUDGMENT SET ASIDE.

Service Had Not been Obtained on Massillon Bridge Company.

Fremont, O., April 9.—Judge Buckland, of the common pleas court, Saturday set aside the judgment taken Monday by H. L. Stewart, representing the taxpayers of Huron county, against the Massillon Bridge Company, in the sum of \$31,389. The court held that no legal service had been obtained on the defendants. This judgment was the largest of three taken by default last Monday.

Attorney Hal DeRan, representing Mr. Stewart, at once placed a precipice on the docket, and will seek to procure correct service.

Mr. DeRan has about completed the petition in bankruptcy he will institute against the Massillon Bridge Company, and will file it either in Cleveland or Toledo upon the return from Chicago of his associate counsel, Frank S. Monnett.

SELL LAND OR GO TO COURT.

Purchasing Agents are Mak- ing Their Last Efforts.

WORK ON W. & L. E. BRANCH.

The Orrville End is Farther Along Than Any Other Section—Very Little Work Yet Done in the Sugar Creek Bottoms.

A representative of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company said, Monday, that the time was rapidly drawing near when the company would either make its last effort to purchase land from farmers for the branch line between Bolivar and Orrville or leave the settlement of the remaining tracts to the courts.

There are fourteen property owners between Bolivar and Orrville who as yet have failed to come to an agreement with the purchasing agents. It so happens that four of these tracts are in a position to retard grading by the contractor. Two of the four are located south of Orrville on high land, where the contractor has been at work two weeks. In a few days the contractor will want to move to the land which has not yet been secured.

Purchasing Agent Douglass, of Dalton, went to Orrville Monday to make his last effort in obtaining a settlement. He visited the owners several times last week and notified them that he would call again Monday for the last time. If nothing is done the courts will name the price to be paid by the company.

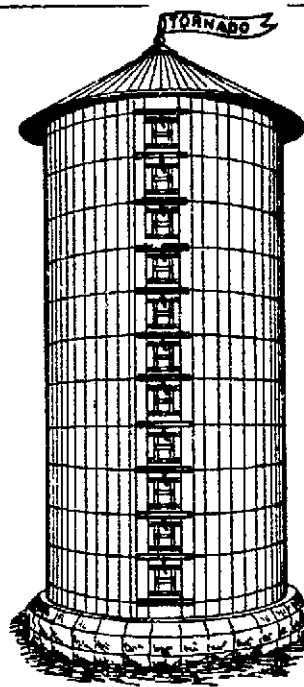
Very little grading has been done in the Sugar creek bottoms because of the high water at times and the muddy condition of the line where grading is to be done. Much work has been done for new tracks on the site of the terminal yards. Near Orrville graders have been at work two weeks and the road bed through the Kornhaus farm is about completed. Several buildings have been moved and the west end of the line is much farther advanced than any other part. Nothing has been done on grading near Bolivar, but two hills are being cut down through which an open cut will be constructed.

Early English Lotteries.

Probably the first public lottery ever held took place in England in 1567, when 40,000 chances were sold at 10 shillings each, the prizes consisting chiefly of plate and the profits going for the repair of certain harbors. The drawing took place at the west door of St. Paul's cathedral. In 1612 another lottery took place at St. Paul's. This was for the benefit of the Virginia company. The highest prize was £1,000, and £20,000 profit was gained. Again, in 1630, a lottery was promoted in order to bring water into London, and after the civil war another lottery helped to replenish an exhausted national exchequer. Private lotteries soon became very common, and, being generally conducted on fraudulent principles, an act of parliament was passed early in the reign of Queen Anne suppressing them "as public nuisances." In 1694 a loan of £1,000,000 was raised by the sale of lottery tickets at £10 each, and in 1710 £1,500,000 was raised by ten pound tickets, each ticket being entitled to an annuity for thirty-two years, the blanks 14 shillings per annum, the prizes varying from £5 to £1,000 per annum.

Sprained Ankle.

When the ankle is only slightly strained and no ligaments torn there will only be slight swelling and pain when an attempt is made to walk. The treatment is simple. Bathe the injured member in water as warm as can possibly be borne. After this rest the foot on an elevated cushion or chair for a day or so, applying warm or cold compresses. When able to bear weight of body bandage ankle firmly every day for a few days with a figure of eight bandage, which will stay in position under the sock or stocking.



TORNADO SILO.

Dairymen and Stock Raisers

Increase your profits and decrease your labor at a minimum of expense by purchasing a TORNADO SILO. Made of the best material, absolutely air-tight and easily constructed. Has improved continuous doors and permanent ladder. Will pay for itself in one year. Write us for full information and prices. Write now.

Manufactured by

W. R. Harrison & Co.

MASSILLON, OHIO.

Also manufacturers of the celebrated TORNADO Feed and Ensilage Cutters, Land Rollers, Corn Shellers, Wheelbarrows, Etc.

DELEGATES

ARE NAMED.

Thirty-one Appointed to Rep- resent Stark County.

FOUR ARE FROM MASSILLON.

Judicial Convention of Fifth

District to Meet in Newark

April 24 to Select Candidate

for Circuit Judge—Hearing of

Stevens Case Postponed.

Canton, April 9.—The Stark county delegates to the judicial convention of the Fifth district, which meets at Newark, April 24, to select a Republican candidate for circuit judge, were chosen by members of the Stark County Bar Association Monday morning, after a list of names had been presented by the nominating committee. The subject was presented by Attorney W. L. Hart, of Alliance, judicial committee man, and the points in question were settled in five minutes' time, following the calls of the docket by Judges Harter and Ambler. Those selected were: Judge M. E. Aungst, A. W. Agler, H. F. Ake, Homer Briggie, Joseph M. Blake, J. J. Brown, George H. Clark, David B. Day, Robert W. Day, W. S. Earsman, David Fording, Judge J. P. Fawcett, James J. Grant, W. L. Hart, U. S. Johnson, A. M. McCarty, J. A. McLaughlin, J. S. Miller, W. S. Putnam, J. H. Robertson, William M. Roach, Jacob B. Snyder, I. H. Taylor, Charles C. Upham, Julius Whiting, G. W. Kratsch, G. B. Eggert, A. M. Kaley, R. C. McCulloch, George Hoover, and T. F. Turner.

It has been decided by Mayor Turnbull that the police force shall be in complete new uniforms before Decoration day. A piece of cloth will be selected by the men in the department and this year all uniforms will at least be "uniform" in appearance. The coats of summer wear will be of the single breasted variety and it is thought will make a natty appearance. It is understood that the four men who are doing substitute duty have all passed the examination, and arrangements can be made for the uniforms immediately.

The hearing of the arguments for a new trial in the case of Frank Stevens, convicted of murder in the second degree, the attorneys for whom are asking for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence, will not be listened to this week by Judge Harter, but will come up next week.

Chief of Police Patterson and Patrol-



CRYSTAL RIDGE POULTRY FARM

Now our new plant is all completed and everything is in operation and now ready to supply you with the best strain of Barred Rocks and Buff Orpingtons in the land, and the S. C. Brown Leghorns. Our stock is all standard bred. Our breeding pens score from 80 to 92 points. We also have a fine lot of Cockerels and Pullets on hand for sale. We guarantee every order to give satisfaction.

Eggs for hatching at \$2.00 a setting.

Everybody is cordially invited to call and see us. Address,

J. J. BOWERS, Massillon, Stark County, Ohio

Telephone, Farmers 4 on 691

This is the largest Poultry Farm in the county, heated with hot water, lighted by electricity. Capacity, 2,000 young chickens.

BASE BALL GOODS

A complete assortment—Our prices low

Climax Wall Paper Cleaner, 10c a can, 3 cans for 25c

ALL KINDS OF EASTER EGG DYES

Rider & Snyder,

DRUGGISTS.

12 E. Main St.



MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS

They overcome Weakness, irregularity and omissions, increase vigor and banish "pains of menstruation." They are "LIFE SAVERS" to girls at womanhood, aiding development of organs and body. No known remedy for women equals them. Cannot do harm—Life becomes a pleasure. \$1.00 PER BOX BY MAIL. Sold by druggists. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio

For sale by The Baltzly Co., 12 E. Erie St

EASTER NOVELTIES.

PRESENTS OF EASTER EGGS MORE POPULAR THAN EVER.

All kinds of lifelike figures made, with eggs for heads—a bright little Puck and a Rustic Courtship, Elves and Fairies.

Now that the festival of Easter is so close upon us many of our readers are doubtless on the lookout for seasonable novelties with which to decorate their dinner tables or to present to their children and friends, since the old time custom of the distribution of Easter



A BRIGHT LITTLE PUCK.

eggs seems to have taken quite a new lease of life and bids fair to remain a popular institution. Any one of an ingenious turn of mind who possesses a small amount of artistic skill can manufacture extremely dainty and uncommon table decorations with the aid of a few hard boiled eggs and various gray colored scraps of material. Eggs of different sizes should be provided. Those of the pigeon, goose and turkey, as well as of the domestic fowl, will all be found suitable. After being hard boiled they must be well washed and then rubbed over with a rag dipped in liquid ox gall to remove all grease. The surface of an eggshell thus treated presents an ideal texture for painting upon in water colors. All kinds of droll and lifelike figures with eggs for heads can be successfully attempted.

The quaint little "Rustic Courtship" shown in the illustration is not difficult to manage. A stile is made of twigs wired together and then silvered. The demure little maiden has a pigeon's egg for a head, delicately tinted features and golden hair. The body is made of a tube. The legs of a small china doll are next added, and a smart lace fichu tied with a bow of pink baby ribbon and a silk skirt complete her costume.

Her sturdy lover has a small brownish egg for a head, a shock of flaxen hair and a decidedly bucolic cast of features. His body is formed of a larger tube, on to which china legs, in blue cloth knee breeches, are securely sewn. He wears a holland smock, a red tie and a pearl pin. His head is covered by a large soft hat of blue cloth trimmed with green ribbon. Both little figures must be firmly secured to the stile, in a sitting position, by a few judicious stitches. The whole forms a most fascinating little ornament for an Easter dinner table.

Elves and fairies are also attractive subjects. The second illustration shows a bright little Puck seated on a tond-stool, which is fashioned from a common saucer, wadded and covered with crimson velvet. The lining is of plaited cream satin, the stem a cardboard tube covered with the same and secured to a round of cardboard covered with green velvet. A goose egg forms the head of the sprite, large white kid ears, the lining tinted rose pink, being glued to each side. He boasts but one elflock of golden hair, the rest of his

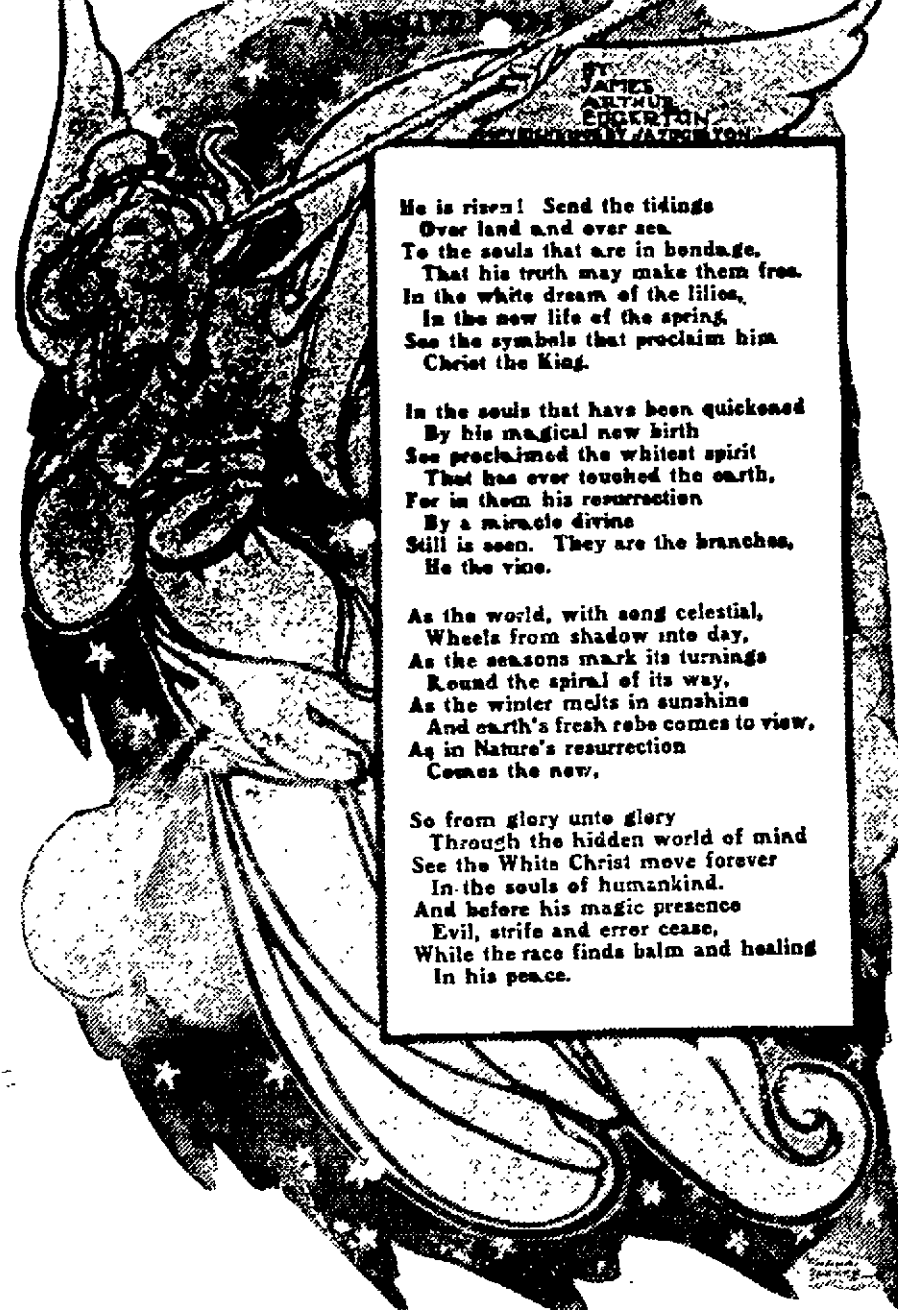


A RUSTIC COURTSHIP.

head being quite bald. His body is made in the manner described above, only on a larger scale. He wears a yellow velvet tunic cut in vandykes and edged with pale green chiffon, sequins and jewels, green velvet tights and sleeves, a large lace collar and long pointed shoes of tan suede kid. His gauzy wings are supported by wires, and in his hand he holds a miniature spray of white flowers.

The Way to Preserve a Bouquet.
A florist of many years' experience gives the following recipe for preserving bouquets: "When you receive a bouquet sprinkle it lightly with fresh water; then put it into a vessel containing some soapuds, which nourish the roots and keep the flowers as bright as new. Take the bouquet out of the soapuds every morning and lay it sideways in fresh water, the stalk entering first into the water. Keep it there a minute or two, then take it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly with pure water. Replace the bouquet in the soapuds, and the flowers will bloom as fresh as when first gathered. The soapuds need to be changed every third day. By observing these rules a bouquet can be kept bright and beautiful for at least a month and will last longer in a very passable state."

RESURRECTION



He is risen! Send the tidings
Over land and over sea,
To the souls that are in bondage,
That his truth may make them free.
In the white dream of the lilies,
In the new life of the spring,
See the symbols that proclaim him
Christ the King.

In the souls that have been quickened
By his magical new birth
See proclaimed the whitest spirit
That has ever touched the earth.
For in them his resurrection
By a miracle divine
Still is seen. They are the branches,
He the vine.

As the world, with song celestial,
Wheels from shadow into day,
As the seasons mark its turnings
Round the spiral of its way,
As the winter melts in sunshine
And earth's fresh robe comes to view,
As in Nature's resurrection
Comes the new.

So from glory unto glory
Through the hidden world of mind
See the White Christ move forever
In the souls of humankind.
And before his magic presence
Evil, strife and error cease,
While the race finds balm and healing
In his peace.

The Italian Easter



THE ancient city of the Caesars no longer sees the triumphal processions of the conquerors, but in place of these are almost as spectacular church ceremonies and pageants. These are especially in evidence during holy week, culminating in the elaborate Easter services. Then all Rome becomes a vast church, and the different church edifices are departments in the larger scheme, each contributing its share to the general programme. On Easter day worshippers hurry from church to church, making the whole round if possible. Peasants touch elbows with the old nobility, and they kneel together in prayer. Devotion, like death, levels all ranks. The queen of Italy often makes the rounds with the rest. Foreign lords and princes and even members of royalty are in the city by the Tiber at this season and participate in the celebration with the people.

One peculiar ceremony is the climbing of the holy stairs, which is done by the pilgrims on their knees. Prince and peasant thus toil slowly up the well worn steps together and kiss the image of the Saviour at the top. These stairs are said to have belonged to Pontius Pilate and to have been trodden by Jesus at the time of the trial. They were brought from Jerusalem to Rome by Helena, the mother of Constantine, in the fourth century.

During a portion of holy week no bells are heard in Rome. In place thereof small boys go about the streets marking the hours with a quaint instrument known as the triktrak, a clapper made of wood and iron. On Palm Sunday the streets are filled with vend-



THE SPIDER SWEEPERS.

ers of imitation palms, and worshippers linger on the steps of St. Peter's and other churches to buy these symbols of the day. On Easter morning priests may be seen on their way to bless the breakfast of the people. This meal consists for the most part of eggs and sausages, and the blessing of it is considered essential by every devout Catholic.

Another quaint custom that is still observed in Rome is that of spider sweeping on Easter. It is meant to typify cleansing. Vendors on the streets have small brooms fixed at the ends of long handles for the purpose.

With these all the webs are swept out of the houses.

Easter is a glad holiday in the Catholic capital. The feelings of the people are in accord with the resurrection idea, the triumph of the Christ over death. The common salutation is, "Happy Easter," and this salutation is offered not alone to acquaintances, but to strangers as well. The bells ring out joyfully, and Rome becomes a great musical instrument, vibrating with chimes. In other times the season was marked by a perfect carnival of form, a riot of ceremony. In later days something more of democracy and simplicity has been introduced, but



THE TRIKTRAK BOYS.

even yet the formal predominates. Some of these ceremonies are very impressive—for example, the singing of the "Miserere" in the glowing gloom of Saturday evening. For many years the blessing offered by the pope himself on the city and the world, "Urbi et orbi," on Easter day was always witnessed by a vast concourse of people. It took place from the steps of St. Peter's and was followed by the joyous ringing of bells and by the firing of salutes.

Easter For Two

SHE stood in the doorway, a frown wrinkling her pretty forehead and something of tragedy in her voice and gesture.

"I can't go," she declared, in evident disappointment.

"Can't go, Elizabeth?" he repeated, in perplexity. "You're not ill. What on earth has happened?"

"My hat!" she began and stopped abruptly.

"Well?" he queried.

"Didn't come," said she.

"Horror!" he exclaimed. He pulled aside the curtains and looked out on an ideal Easter morning. "Horror!" he repeated, while the ghost of a smile relaxed his firm mouth.

"It's no laughing matter," said the girl, with some warmth.

"I know," he said contritely. "Of course it isn't. Haven't you another hat?"

The girl glanced at him scornfully.

"Perhaps you'd like me to wear a winter hat," she said.

"Exactly," he said calmly. "I certainly would. It will be a tremendous service at the Church of the Apostles. Menoni is to sing, and there's to be a string quartet from the Symphony."

"You don't imagine," said she, in amazement, "that I'd go to the Church of the Apostles Easter Sunday wearing my winter hat, do you?"

He smiled patiently.

"I confess I had no proper realization of the enormity of such an act," said he. "Would they put you out?"

The girl shrugged her shoulders in a quaint little gesture of despair.

"That's the man of it," she said. "Of course I can't hope to make you understand, but the simple fact remains that I can't go."

"All right," he said cheerfully, and he resumed the seat he had vacated when she entered the room.

"But you'll go just the same," she said.

"Alone? Never!" he protested, with vehemence.

"I hate to keep you away from church on the only day in the year you ever go," she said.

"See here," said he, "we'll compromise. We'll attend service this morning at a place where your hat will not be conspicuous—at a place, in fact, where they will never know whether it is of the winter variety or the latest Easter creation. Will you go?"

"Of course I will," she replied.

They took a suburban car and rode to the end of the route. Then they walked a mile or so along a secluded road and presently turned into a clump of woods.

Elizabeth looked about her with interest, then turned to her companion.

"And where is the church?" she asked.

"The groves were God's first temples," he quoted serenely.

"I believe you're glad the hat didn't come," she said.

He regarded her with quiet amusement.

"I believe I am," he returned.

"I don't believe my hat will be unduly criticised here," she said, with a meaning glance in his direction.

"And I shall have you all to myself," he said, with content. "Let's perch on the fence and have an Easter service for two. There is at least one devout worshiper here," he said pointedly.

They climbed the low fence and sat down on the top rider. The air was soft, and it was freighted with the smell of warm, wet earth. The sunlight through the branches made an interwoven shadow fabric on the ground. Bird voices piped with a pleasant plaintiveness.

"It's good to be alive," he commented.

"Isn't it?" she said.

"And to be here," he went on.

"Rather than at the Church of the Apostles?" she asked.

"Decidedly," he averred. "I've much more courage here."

"More courage?" she questioned.

"Yes. More courage to make an Easter confession," he explained.

"Shall I be given absolution?"

"That depends. It isn't murder, is it?"

"More like suicide, I imagine," he re-

turned grimly. "You won't laugh at it, will you?" he said, with very apparent anxiety.

"The seal of the confessional, you know," she said. "Certainly not."

He thoughtfully studied a neighboring tree. The girl was covertly watching him with curious eyes.

"I'm almost afraid to confess," he said at length.

"It must be a grievous sin," she observed.

"I fear you'll think it is," said he.

There was silence again for some moments. Then he straightened himself and cleared his throat.

"I love you," he said simply. "That's the confession."

The color surged into the girl's face. She turned away her head so that her face was hidden.

"Do I get absolution?" he asked anxiously.

"No," she said, her head still turned away.

The ensuing silence was decidedly tense. The man broke it.

"Anyway, I'm glad I confessed," he said stoutly.

The girl made no reply.

"Well," he said finally, "I suppose we'd better go back."

He helped her from the wall, and they walked back toward the road. The man's face was very grave. He could not see the laughter lurking in the girl's eyes.

"I thought perhaps you might have surmised as much," he said, and his voice was grave.

"Well, I have," she answered defiantly.

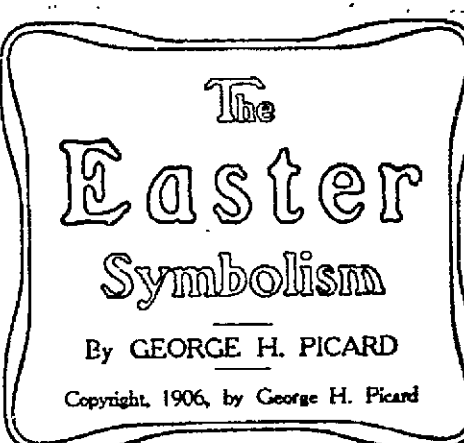
"May I ask, then, why my confession was not granted absolution?" he said.

"Because—well, because it's—it's only sins that are absolved," she replied.

"And we owe it to the hat," said he.

"That didn't come," she laughed softly.

T. BLAIR EATON.



A SNOW WHITE RABBIT LEAPED FROM THE NEST.

THE symbolism of Easter, supreme among Christian festivals as it indisputably is, is so interwoven with the mysticism of paganism that it is practically impossible to fix definitely upon the origin of some of the legendary observances which have become common property. The genesis of the Easter rabbit, for instance, is involved in much obscurity. It is known that the rodent was used for sacrificial purposes long before the foundation of Christianity, and also that it was an animal sacred to Eostre, goddess of light, from whose name our term Easter is supposed to be derived.

How the rabbit became the custodian of the nest of gayly colored Easter eggs is no mystery to the German toymaker. Each district has its own popular variant. Baden's legend is as follows:

In the mountains overlooking Freiburg early in the twelfth century there was an abbey of Benedictines who dominated the spiritual affairs of the entire countryside. At the abbey church the Easter festival was always celebrated with marked splendor, and it was visited on those occasions by the devout from all Germany. One of the chief attractions of the great feast was a series of religious tableaux representing the leading events in the

Scriptural account of the resurrection, and preliminary to this was given a sort of object lesson in the meaning of the mysterious process. In the course of this latter feature a huge nest of beautifully colored eggs—which are symbolic of the resurrection—was the deus ex machina.

On the afternoon of Holy Saturday Father Boniface, the young monk who had charge of this important duty, craved an audience with the abbot of the foundation.

"Alas, my lord," said the young monk dejectedly, "the foxes have eaten every chicken belonging to the abbey. They have, in fact, eaten every chicken in the country, and there isn't an egg to be had for love or money."

"Then why haven't you seen to it that we were rid of the pests?" the abbot asked severely.

"Because your lordship has ordained that no living thing which is mentioned with respect in the sacred Scriptures shall be hurt, and the fox is mentioned therein and almost always respectfully," Father Boniface reminded him.

The Benedictine smiled faintly. "The fox is a sly sinner, but he should not be permitted to outwit a community living under the rule of the blessed Benedict," he said dryly. "In the good old days, my brother, you would have gone directly to heaven with your plaint and not to your abbot."

The young monk betook himself to the chapel and passed the night in vigil. At early dawn he arose from his aching knees and sought the nest which he had left empty. As he approached a snow white rabbit leaped from the nest, and the delighted monk saw that once again in the history of holy things the sly old fox had been outwitted, for the nest was filled with eggs more splendid in their hues than his feeble art had ever been able to provide.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, April 8.—[Special.]—The terms of thirty members will expire March 3, 1907, and the legislatures that are chosen next fall will elect their successors, save in a few cases where the legislatures have already acted.

Poster, Louisiana; McLaurin, Mississippi, and Martin, Virginia, have already been elected. Blackburn, Kentucky, has been defeated. The others who are to "face the music" are:

Republicans—Alger, Michigan; Allee, Delaware; Burnham, New Hampshire; Burton, Kansas; Crane, Massachusetts; Cullom, Illinois; Dolliver, Iowa; Dryden, New Jersey; Elkins, West Virginia; Frye, Maine; Gamble, South Dakota; Millard, Nebraska; Nelson, Minnesota; Warren, Wyoming; Wetmore, Rhode Island.

Democrats—Bacon, Georgia; Bailey, Texas; Berry, Arkansas; Carmack, Tennessee; Clark, Montana; Dubois, Idaho; Gearin, Oregon; Morgan, Alabama; Patterson, Colorado; Simmons, North Carolina; Tillman, South Carolina.

Many of these are sure to be elected, while others will have serious contests. They Are Being Watched.

"The people are watching Senator — and will see how he votes on the rate bill and whether he intends to support the president. If he does not, it will go hard with him." This remark was made about one of the senators in the above list, a man who will probably vote his convictions even if they do not accord with the views of the president. The remark would probably be applicable to most of the senators, and those who do not support the president are likely to incur lively opposition in their states. It is because of this feeling throughout the country that the opinion is expressed here that no railroad rate bill can pass which is not understood to meet the wishes of the president. At the same time the method of electing senators by legislatures removes them from the influence of popular clamor to a great extent, and they may not be inclined to vote their convictions even if they are not in accord with the views of the president. But men want to vote for what their constituents demand if they can, and therein lies the strength of the rate bill favored by the president.

Reference to the Chaplain.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the senate, is the only man for whom the doors are held while he is addressing the senate. It is an invariable rule of the senate that all doors of the galleries must be kept closed during prayers. Visitors come and go and doors are constantly opened and shut during the speeches of senators, and necessarily so, because the senators are talking most of the time.

Insane Persons in Washington.

The house was considering a bill to increase the efficiency of the police force in Washington, and in the course of the debate Representative Campbell of Kansas said:

"There are more insane people who come to Washington and who must be cared for and managed by the police force than in any other city of similar size in the whole country, and in making that statement I intend no reflection whatever upon members of this house."

"If you do not include members of congress among the insane persons who come here," asked Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania, "how do you account for the surplus of lunatics in Washington?"

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Campbell Explains.

"Yes; that might be true," assented Campbell, and then, dropping the jocular vein, he gave some actual and interesting facts, adding:

"But it is true that people come here who have to be taken into custody by the police force, men and women having a presentable appearance, men and women who want to see the president, men and women, if you please, who want to see members of congress, men and women who want to run the government, who have some panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to. Last year there were over 400 cases of this kind to deal with by the Washington police surgeons."

Congress and Poultry.

It can scarcely be imagined that the congress of the United States would have to take up and settle the question as to whether poultry should be sold dressed or undressed, and yet that is one of the subjects that are gravely considered in the capitol. A man making an argument in favor of a bill to compel all dealers in the District of Columbia to sell only dressed poultry related a circumstance within his knowledge, saying that one dealer would take, say, 100 turkeys, starve them for a few days and then feed them all the corn they would eat. "The dealer," he said, "would pay 60 cents for a bushel of corn and sell it as turkey in the crabs of the fowls for \$5."

MUST FACE THE MUSIC

Thirty Senators Whose Terms Will Soon Expire.

THE PEOPLE ARE WATCHING THEM

When the Chaplain Prays—Washington Fall of Crazy People—Net All in Congress—How Corn is Sold at Turkey Prices.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, April 8.—[Special.]—The terms of thirty members will expire March 3, 1907, and the legislatures that are chosen next fall will elect their successors, save in a few cases where the legislatures have already acted.

Poster, Louisiana; McLaurin, Mississippi, and Martin, Virginia, have already been elected. Blackburn, Kentucky, has been defeated. The others who are to "face the music" are:

Republicans—Alger, Michigan; Allee, Delaware; Burnham, New Hampshire; Burton, Kansas; Crane, Massachusetts; Cullom, Illinois; Dolliver, Iowa; Dryden, New Jersey; Elkins, West Virginia; Frye, Maine; Gamble, South Dakota; Millard, Nebraska; Nelson, Minnesota; Warren, Wyoming; Wetmore, Rhode Island.

Democrats—Bacon, Georgia; Bailey, Texas; Berry, Arkansas; Carmack, Tennessee; Clark, Montana; Dubois, Idaho; Gearin, Oregon; Morgan, Alabama; Patterson, Colorado; Simmons, North Carolina; Tillman, South Carolina.

Many of these are sure to be elected, while others will have serious contests. They Are Being Watched.

"The people are watching Senator — and will see how he votes on the rate bill and whether he intends to support the president. If he does not, it will go hard with him." This remark was made about one of the senators in the above list, a man who will probably vote his convictions even if they do not accord with the views of the president. The remark would probably be applicable to most of the senators, and those who do not support the president are likely to incur lively opposition in their states. It is because of this feeling throughout the country that the opinion is expressed here that no railroad rate bill can pass which is not understood to meet the wishes of the president. At the same time the method of electing senators by legislatures removes them from the influence of popular clamor to a great extent, and they may not be inclined to vote their convictions even if they are not in accord with the views of the president. But men want to vote for what their constituents demand if they can, and therein lies the strength of the rate bill favored by the president.

Reference to the Chaplain.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the senate, is the only man for whom the doors are held while he is addressing the senate. It is an invariable rule of the senate that all doors of the galleries must be kept closed during prayers. Visitors come and go and doors are constantly opened and shut during the speeches of senators, and necessarily so, because the senators are talking most of the time.

Insane Persons in Washington.

The house was considering a bill to increase the efficiency of the police force in Washington, and in the course of the debate Representative Campbell of Kansas said:

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THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
North Erie St., - - - MASSILLON, O.

Weekly Founded in 1863.
Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

Telephone Calls:
Editorial Rooms: Both Phones No. 80
Business Office: Both Phones No. 85

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er's Pool Room and Levi's Candy and To-
bacco Stand.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-
class matter.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1906

The most disastrous eruption of Mount Vesuvius, during which the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were destroyed, occurred in the year 79. Other notable eruptions of the volcano were in the years 203, 472, 512, 685, 983, 1068, 1631, 1779, 1794, 1822, 1855, 1865, 1872, 1878, 1880 and 1895. In the eruption of 472 ashes are said to have been carried as far as Constantinople.

The city council has shown a commendable desire to ascertain and follow the train of public opinion in substituting an ordinance calling for an issue of bonds to the amount of \$40,000, with which to build the proposed city hall, for the \$70,000 project previously considered. As modified at the council meeting Tuesday evening the ordinance will probably meet with enthusiastic endorsement at the special election to be held May 29.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, suggested during the discussion of the railway rate regulation bill in the Senate this week that if the government would make liberal appropriations for the improvement of our waterways the railroad question would settle itself. His stand that the rivers and canals would be able to furnish such facilities for the transportation of freight at economical rates that the railroads would be driven into accepting whatever favors were accorded them, without rebates or favors, would be well taken if it was founded on conditions of half a century ago. The canals and rivers can under favorable circumstances take care of a much larger share of the country's freight transportation than is the case at present, but the greater part of our business is not carried on at canal boat and steamboat speed and there are many sections where there are no streams that could be made navigable. Senator Morgan's remarks on the important question which the people want settled are a fair sample of the time-wasting effort in the line of stringing words together which has characterized the discussion of the bill.

Agricultural products are now making their highest record in the exportations of the United States, and should the present rate continue during the remainder of the fiscal year the total exportation of such products in 1906 will, for the first time, cross the billion dollar line. While agricultural exports are larger in total value than ever before, it does not follow that they form a larger percentage of the grand total of exports. On the contrary, the percentage which they form of the total exports in the eight recorded months of the fiscal year 1906 is smaller than in any earlier year in our history, except 1905, in which they were abnormally low by reason of the shortage in the grain crop of 1904. The percentage which agricultural products form of the total exports in the eight months ending with February, 1906, is 59.3, against 63.8 in 1904, 66.2 in 1902, 68.9 in 1899, and 71.9 in 1898, considering in each case the corresponding months of the year named. This indicates that other groups of our products are increasing in value as exports even more rapidly proportionately than that designated as agricultural products, and this relative gain in percentage of the total exports occurs chiefly in manufactures.

PLOW STRIKES DYNAMITE

Farmer and Two Horses Killed by Ensuing Explosion.

Chicago, April 11.—While Phillip Schneider was plowing on his farm a few miles south of Hammond, Ind., the plow struck several sticks of dynamite buried in the ground and Schneider was killed by the explosion which followed. His eyes were blown out and his body horribly mutilated. Both horses were instantly killed.

This is the second tragedy that has followed the leasing of the farm by Schneider less than a year ago. John Thompson having been killed recently by an explosion which destroyed the barn. Since Schneider took possession of the place he has found several sticks of dynamite buried in the fields and about the buildings.

Ohioan Dies in Washington.
Washington, April 11.—Col. Robert Christy, formerly a member of the Ohio legislature, but a resident of this city for many years, is dead here, aged 75 years, from paralysis following a cerebral hemorrhage.

CEMENT BLOCK SCHOOL HOUSE.

It Has Been Decided Upon for Vinedale District.

IT WILL BE BUILT THIS YEAR

Only One Room Will be Provided This Summer—Site Has Been Purchased—The Schools Will Close Friday, April 27.

The Perry township board of education held an important meeting in the township office Monday afternoon and definitely decided to commence the construction of a new school house in Vinedale and to erect the building of cement blocks. The estimated cost of the improvement is \$4,000. Plans and specifications are now under preparation, and they will be ready for contractors in a week or two. The board will award a contract as soon as possible and the intention is to have the building ready for use by September.

At the meeting an architect submitted plans for a building to be constructed of cement blocks, with changes so that the board could decide to use brick if it desired. The board considered the proposition nearly all the afternoon and decided by a unanimous vote to use building blocks. The architect was instructed to proceed at once with the plans and specifications.

The board will erect a single room building this summer, which will be so constructed that additional rooms may be added if the necessity for more room becomes apparent in after years. One room will give ample accommodations for several years, according to present indications.

The site, which was purchased last year, is a tract of land in the John Albright addition, about one and a half miles east of the Massillon square, and is about two hundred feet south of the Canton-Massillon road. It was purchased after some little difficulty among residents of the district, even after another site had been chosen. Some dissension existed over the matter one year ago, but this seems to have disappeared. The board has a very desirable lot from all standpoints as was shown in a discussion of this question. There is very little prospect that the Massillon public school district will be extended to include the Vinedale district, and for this reason the township board is preparing accommodations which will last many years.

This will be the second school house in district No. 2, the other being at Genoa. The construction of the new building brought up the question of the building of another school house to take the place of the Jackson lane building, but nothing was done by the board, as the members seemed to be of the same opinion as President Smith, who remarked "that the board would not cross that river until the present one had been crossed."

The township schools will close up the year's work on Friday, April 27, and there will be closing exercises in several of the schools. At Center school, No. 5, there will be exercises on Friday and an entertainment on Saturday evening, and great preparations are being made for this. A reunion is being planned and the public has been invited to the Saturday evening's entertainment.

The present year has been a prosperous one in the township schools. The work has gone along without interruption and there has not been any epidemic to retard the progress.

Already Frank Norwood, clerk of the board, has received applications for positions as teachers for the coming year. He has these on file and will preserve them until the board meets in June to hire teachers for the coming year.

MONEY FOR GOOD ROADS.

State Appropriation of \$150,000 is Now Available.

Columbus, April 10.—This week the \$150,000 appropriation allowed the state highway department for road building becomes available. Each county is entitled to \$1,704 for each year, one-fourth of the amount that may be expended annually for the betterment of roads. The county bears one-half of the expense, the township fifteen per cent and the fronting property fifteen per cent, the other fourth, as has been indicated, being borne by the state, this being termed state aid. If all the money is not used this year it does not lapse, but may be used next year. Applications for aid for the construction of new roads have already been received from Jefferson, Highland, Licking, Meigs, Logan, Franklin, Ashtabula and Morrow counties. Bulletin No. 7, giving revised instructions for road building, will soon be issued by the department. Applications for the repair of roads go over until after the first of next year.

GRAND AND PETIT JURIES.

Most of the Grand Jurymen are Farmers.

Canton, April 10.—The grand and petit juries for the May term of the Stark county common pleas court, drawn Monday by Clerk of Courts Wise, are as follows:

Grand jurors—Elmer Grimes, Washington township, farmer; James M. Fife, real estate and insurance man, Canton; O. F. Ilgenfritz, Alliance, retired farmer; George Mathie, Lawrence township, farmer; Charles Oyre, Canton township, farmer; Eli Bowman, Sandy township, farmer; Warren Michener, Lawrence township, farmer; the Rev. Alfred H. Highway, Canton; Henry Friend, Tuscarawas township, farmer and coal driller; William Yerkes, Lexington township, farmer; Carl W. Hostetter, Paris township, secretary of the Minerva pottery; A. P. Young, Pike township, farmer; Jefferson Dill, Sugar Creek township, retired farmer; William Werner, Osanburg, carpenter; J. V. Mong, Paris township, farmer.

Most of the fifteen men are either actively engaged in farming or are retired farmers. They will conduct the third investigation into the failure of the Canton State bank. Therefore their deliberations will be of great concern to nearly every resident of Stark county, and especially to the twelve hundred persons who had money on deposit in the wrecked bank. Much depends upon the action of the May grand jury with respect to the State bank. Of the twenty-seven indictments which were returned by the last grand jury all but five have been knocked out. Whether the accused bank officials will be tried on these indictments depends on whether the May grand jury re-indicts the men. If new indictments are found, which seems very probable, it is not expected the old ones will be pressed.

These petit jurors were also drawn Monday: L. D. Myers, Lake township; Adam Miller, Tuscarawas township; Joseph Munter, Jr., Canton; George Haas, Canton; John Wagner, sr., Bethlehem township; Frank Taylor, Lexington township; Charles Lyons, Tuscarawas township; John Reed, Marlboro township; Lewis H. Deckard, Canton township; Hiram Worley, Osanburg; Frank Elson, Sandy township; Lee Braucher, Lawrence township; Alfred Spidel, Sugar Creek township; Horace C. Bailey, Sandy township; David Hammond, Canton; Otto Uhlendorf, Massillon; Davis Henline, Canton.

HOPE FOR REINSTATEMENT.

Congress May Help Cadets Dismissed for Hazing.

Washington, April 11.—There is a ray of hope that at least some of the young midshipmen who were recently dismissed from the naval academy as the result of court martial sentence for hazing may be reinstated. When the law was enacted permitting the substitution of a less punishment than absolute dismissal for the offense of hazing, in the discretion of the secretary of the navy and the superintendent of the naval academy, it was at once pointed out that it would be manifestly unfair to the unfortunates who had been expelled from the academy to discriminate to the extent of allowing their comrades who had participated in the very same acts of hazing to remain in the service, although formally charged with the offense by the investigating board.

Secretary Bonaparte was questioned by the House committee on naval affairs, which was then considering the anti-hazing bill, on this subject. He felt that the proposed curative act would be more efficient in application if unincumbered by any special legislation, such as a provision for the reinstatement of the dismissed midshipmen.

It is believed that at this session of congress a determined effort will be made to secure the enactment of such a law, and that it will not meet the opposition of Secretary Bonaparte.

LAND OWNERS PROTEST.

Action to be Taken Against the Massillon Light Company.

Land owners representing property on the road between Canal Fulton and Millport, on which the Massillon Light Heat and Power Company proposes to erect poles for the line which is to furnish electric light to Canal Fulton, have clubbed together, employed Attorney George Hoover as counsel and expect to take legal steps towards preventing the company from proceeding with the line.

Ira Fisher, superintendent of the company, with a gang of twenty workmen, is erecting poles in the village. It is the company's intention to have the service installed by May 1.

A GUARANTEED CURE for PILES Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if FAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

LOS ANGELES and return, very low by B. & O. On sale April 24 to May 4.

A DESIRE TO RESUME WORK.

Four Operators are Willing to Sign Wage Scale.

ALL MINES ARE STILL IDLE.

The State Officials of the United Mine Workers Will Not Permit the Signing of a District Wage Scale at Present.

As yet no mine in the Massillon district is in operation. Although several operators desire to have work resumed and are willing to pay the wages asked by the miners and their state and national officials, the miners are not permitted to return to work until agreements have been signed either by the state officers or with their consent, according to an understanding reached in Massillon at the miners' convention between the state and district officials.

The understanding was that the state officials should first attempt to reach an agreement in the Athens district and use the agreement reached there as a basis for the other districts in Ohio. The miners' officials are in conference with the operators of the Athens district at present. The reason given for holding off any agreement in the Massillon district was that there were so many concessions made the Massillon scale since the 1903 wage scale went into effect that a complete understanding as to the district differences should be had between the operators and miners' state officials before even one operator here should be permitted to resume work.

The policy insures to the miners a full understanding as to all concessions, but on the other hand it delays work in some of the mines, the owners of which are more than anxious to resume work. There are several reasons for the operators' desire to mine coal. Several operators have contracts to fill while others fear damage may come to their mines while idle. This fear is brought about from the fact that all mines in the Massillon district are liable to fill with water. At present there seems to be no immediate danger of this, as engineer and pump tenders are furnished by the miners' organization to prevent this. Nevertheless the operators feel that a resumption of work would insure better protection. The news from Athens that the engineers and pump tenders had been called out was not favorable to the operators.

John P. Jones, of North Lawrence, Card & Prosser, of Wadsworth, one firm at Doylestown and one Massillon operator have signified their desire to operate their mines. Mr. Jones has held several meetings with his men and the other operators have told the miners' officials that they desire to sign a wage scale at once. President Gorman, of the miners' union, has informed the operators of the agreement reached at the Massillon convention, and there seems to be no way for the Massillon operators to have work resumed until after the state officials finish their work at Athens. If an agreement is reached at Athens, the state officials of the miners' union will visit the other districts as rapidly as possible. As yet no order has been given in which the districts will be visited. Four hundred miners would return to work if the operators offering to sign the wage scale were permitted to do so.

Several miners do not favor the policy determined upon by the miners' state officials, and if no settlement seem probable within a few days the state officials will be notified by the miners of the condition in this district. The miners feel like accommodating those operators who desire to run their mines.

THE TAGGART DIVORCE.

Mrs. Taggart Has the Custody of Her Son.

The Toledo Blade says: "There was today filed in the clerk's office the final decree in the case of Mary L. Taggart against J. A. Taggart. Mrs. Taggart is decreed a divorce, the custody of the son and substantial alimony, consisting of the property at the corner of Robinwood avenue and Islington street, five shares of stock in the Dollar Savings bank and \$3,120 in cash.

"The defense of the defendant did not materialize and the following is a part of the decree: 'The court further finds that the statements made and allegations contained in the amended answer and cross petition of the defendant, James A. Taggart, derogatory to the character of the plaintiff Mary A. Taggart, are without foundation and untrue, and said cross petition is therefore dismissed and the prayer therefore denied.'

Mrs. Taggart was before her marriage Miss Mary Lyon, and is a daughter of Mrs. Jacob Wagoner, of 124 East Oak street.

A BREAK LOOKED FOR.

Miners Said to be Weakening in District No. 8.

Cleveland, April 11.—Cleveland coal operators of the No. 8 district, or the Pittsburgh vein operators as they are usually known, now believe that the miners in that district are weakening and that it is not unlikely that they will return to work at the 1905 scale. The fact that the miners in that district have called a conference with the operators at Wheeling on Friday is an indication that they are dissatisfied with the strike, the Cleveland operators say, and that they may be willing to return to work at the old scale. The Cleveland operators are firm in declaring that no increase will be granted. They are willing to treat with the miners on the proposition of returning to work at the old scale, but otherwise there can be no agreement, they assert.

The No. 8 district, or the Pittsburgh vein, produces about 7,000,000 tons a year, or about one-third of the total output of Ohio. The majority of the coal operators in Cleveland control mines in that district. About fifteen of them will go to Wheeling Friday morning to attend the joint conference. Secretary McBryde went to Wheeling yesterday to make preliminary arrangements.

MINERS WILL MEET FRIDAY.

Operators Have Opportunity to Sign Scale.

STATE OFFICER WILL BE HERE.

John P. Jones Desires to Resume Work in His Mines Next Monday—A Conference was Held Wednesday Morning.

Developments in the miners' situation were rapid Wednesday, and there are excellent prospects that several hundred miners will return to work next Monday morning. John P. Jones, of North Lawrence, announced Wednesday noon that he was ready to sign the wage scale of 1903 including the additions made to that scale since it was in force and desired to have the wage scale question settled by Saturday, so he could operate his mines in full beginning Monday morning.

The announcement was made after a conference with the miners in his employ and the miners' district officials including President Gorman and Secretary John Adams.

President Gorman and Secretary Adams immediately notified the state officials of the miners' organization and made arrangements to have Secretary Treasurer G. W. Savage in Massillon next Friday.

Wednesday afternoon Secretary Adams issued a call to the local unions of the Massillon district to attend a miners' meeting in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall Friday morning at 9 o'clock. The local unions must choose delegates. President Gorman and Secretary Adams notified the operators of the miners' meeting and also called a meeting of the miners and the operators for Friday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in the same hall.

"All operators who desire to sign up the 1903 wage scale will have an opportunity Friday afternoon," said President Gorman, Wednesday afternoon. "John P. Jones is willing to sign and he will start his mines next Monday unless present arrangements are materially upset. I feel safe in saying the Jones mines will be in operation Monday and there may be several other mines in operation on the same day."

"I want to notify all officers and members of the local unions of the meeting Friday morning," said Secretary Adams. "I may not be able to get notices to all in time for delegates to be chosen and I wish you to state that delegates are to be chosen for the Friday meeting at once. I will send out notices Wednesday night."

The district officials of the United Mine Workers can sign a scale only with the approval of the state officials. For this reason Secretary Savage will be present representing the state organization. President Green and Vice President Sullivan will be at meetings in other districts.

FAILED TO AGREE.

No Settlement of Scale in the Hocking District.

Athens, O., April 11.—(By Associated Press.)—The joint conference of operators and miners of this district adjourned finally today, without having reached an agreement. Independent coal operators, producing about twenty per cent of the output of the district, have signed the scale asked.

A NEW RESERVOIR.

Part of Improvements on the Ohio Canal.

The state board of public works will soon put engineers at work surveying for a new reservoir near Akron. At one point the new reservoir will touch the present large reservoir near Akron. It will be six feet lower than the present reservoir and will be fed by it. The new reservoir will cover an area of three hundred acres and be capable of collecting water to the depth of from nine to ten feet. This increased storage capacity becomes necessary to maintain the larger water way into which the northern division of the Ohio canal is being converted.

The new body of water to be provided is in accordance with the canal enlargement plans prepared by Chief Engineer C. E. Perkins in 1903. It will cost about \$18,500 and the estimate is included in the appropriation just made of \$100,000 for 1906 and \$150,000 for 1907 for the betterment of the canal from Cleveland to Dresden. The state board of public works will advertise for bids as soon as the engineers can get the plans and specifications ready and the reservoir will be built this summer.

Out of consideration for the pleasure craft owners about Akron, it is announced provision will be made for rowboats, canoes and launches passing from one reservoir into the other. Thus the new body of water will greatly increase the stretch of distance over which these pleasure crafts may sail.

Chief Engineer Perkins said that in addition to the \$250,000 just appropriated, it will be necessary to have \$168,000 more to complete the improvements of the canal from Cleveland to Dresden. The legislature will be asked for this amount at the next session.

Under the canal improvement law just enacted, the chief engineer will soon appoint an expert engineer each for the Ohio and Miami and Erie canals at \$200 per month and expenses, to have personal charge of these improvements. The state board of public works must confirm these appointments.

ACTIVE FOR CENTURIES.

Eruptions of Vesuvius Have Cost Thousands of Lives.

Vesuvius is the most celebrated volcano of the earth. It has been intermittently in eruption since the beginning of human history, and has wrought more damage than any other. There are no records preserved of eruptions of Vesuvius prior to the terrible destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii, in 79 A. D. It is, however, known that it had long been the scene of volcanic disturbances.

The mountain is frequently mentioned by old writers, and Diodorus Siculus said it showed in his time "many signs of having been burning in ancient times." Its most famous and disastrous eruption broke the mountain in two cones, which still exist. Subsequent to the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum there were many fatal lava flows. Some of these of which records have been preserved were in A. D. 203, 472, 512, 685, 993, 1049, 1198 and 1306.

The eruptions of A. D. 472 and 1806 were the most notable. In the former year ashes from the crater were carried as far as Constantinople and across the sea to Tripoli. In the last named year the eruption was accompanied by terrible earthquakes which destroyed many lives.

From 1306 to 1631, with the exception of a slight eruption in 1500, the terrible mountain was quiet, but her neighbor, Aetna, kept "blazing upward" at intervals. The Vesuvius eruption of 1631 lasted three months, and was accompanied by streams of lava and torrents of boiling water, which overflowed the towns at the base of the mountain. Thousands of lives were lost.

A number of other lava flows followed before 1700. The eruptions increased in frequency in the eighteenth century. That of 1772 was remarkable. It has been described as the "grandest of all these phenomena." White smoke rose four times as high as the mountain and spread out proportionately. Stone and ashes were thrown 10,000 feet in the air. One of the rocks was 108 feet in circumference.

Another eruption in 1794 destroyed a town and threw a great stream of lava, estimated to contain 46,000,000 cubic feet.

The last century was a busy one for the volcano. It was in eruption nearly thirty times. The years 1822, 1855, 1858, 1867 and 1872 were the most disastrous. It closed work for the century in 1895.

The present eruption is second in the record of terror for the twentieth century, the mountain having been last active in 1900.

B & O and Electric Line rates are now about the same. The saving of time gives the steam line the advantage.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. WINSLOW'S PINKETTES has been used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. It is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Trans-Atlantic is a bottle.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Benjamin Hathaway has gone to Akron to spend a few days with her daughter, Miss Blanche Hathaway.

Mrs. Catherine P. Wallace, of Toledo, arrived on Monday to be a guest for several days at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Melville Everhard, in High street.

Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Penberthy, of Massillon, O., who have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Foulk, of Benedict avenue, for the past few days, have left for their future home in Bryan, O.—Norwalk Herald.

The officers of the McCaskey Register Company at Alliance estimated the loss by fire at the plant at \$25,000. The loss on the building is comparatively small, compared to the damage done the finished and partly finished work.

Captain R. B. Crawford is confined to the house with a cold and was unable to attend a meeting of the state board of public works in Columbus, Tuesday. He has been ill since Sunday but was considerably improved Tuesday afternoon.

The second annual convention of the Ohio Millers' State association will be held in Columbus Wednesday. Ten papers will be read, among which will be one by Lee F. Graybill, of Massillon, entitled, "Should a Flour Mill Put a Brand on the Market Not Controlled by the Mill Itself?"

John P. Timmel has filed suit for divorce in common pleas court against Mamie Timmel, his wife. He charges they were married October 17, 1905, at Pittsburg. At the time he says she had another husband living. R. A. Pinn, of Massillon, appears for the plaintiff.

At the regular meeting of Mrs. Major McKinley tent No. 1, Daughters of Veterans, held Monday evening, the following delegates were elected to attend the state convention which will be held in Dayton June 12, 13 and 14: Mrs. Ollie Maier, Miss Augusta Snyder; alternates, Mrs. Bertha Somers, Miss Ella Crawford.

Andrew Rudei, of Monongahela City, Pa., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hornickel, in East Main street. Mr. Rudei is the only surviving member of a number of miners who were in a mine near that city a few months ago when a terrific explosion took place. Mr. Rudei is still crippled from the injuries received at that time. Among those killed was one of Mr. Hornickel's brothers.

Michael Kuvik, a Hungarian, who was working on J. B. Hoyer's section gang at Jewett, on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad, had his leg fractured Wednesday morning by a rail falling on him. A physician at Jewett was called at once and the fracture reduced. Kuvik was brought to Massillon on passenger train No. 3, and was taken in Hollinger & Hansen's ambulance to Mt. Airy hospital.

Executors of the estate of the late Miss Emma Dielhenn have placed a handsome stained glass window in the casement next the pulpit on the north side of St. Timothy's church. It will be unveiled on the morning of Easter Sunday. Before her death, about a year ago, Miss Dielhenn expressed a desire to give the window to the church, and her instructions were implicitly carried out by members of her family. The subject represented is that of Dorcas assisting the beggars. The window constitutes a fitting memorial to one who devoted herself with unflinching zeal to deeds of kindness and charity.

Survivors of the steamer Sultana disaster on the Mississippi river, April 21, 1865, will hold their annual meeting in Toledo, April 24. The business session will be held Tuesday morning and afternoon. In the evening the members will be entertained by the G. A. R. posts. There are a few survivors of the Sultana disaster in Stark county. The disaster was one of the most serious in the war. About 1,500 soldiers perished when the boat's boiler blew up. The boat was loaded with 2,000 Federal soldiers who had been liberated from Confederate prisons. The boat took fire and burned to the water's edge in twenty minutes.

Formal announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss May Fox, of Massillon, to Mr. John F. Cockburn, of Cleveland. Miss Fox is the daughter of Mrs. Rachel Fox and a granddaughter of the Hon. Anthony Howells, formerly United States consul at Cardiff, Wales. She was a student of the Massillon public schools and subsequently spent a number of years in Europe. At present she is taking a course of instruction at the Cleveland school of art. Mr. Cockburn is a member of the firm of J. F. Corlett & Company, of Cleveland. The date set for the wedding has not yet been announced.

The Amphion Choral society gave a pleasant social in the Amphion music hall Monday evening, the financial result of which was about \$10. During the evening an announcement was made of several gifts to the organization, including a check for \$25, a dozen silver knives and forks from George Yost, and a half dozen of the same utensils

from A. J. Paul. The Orpheus Mandolin club, the Misses Arline Wolf, Margaret Suhr and Margaret Sorg, Miss Jeanette Williams, Mrs. N. W. Culbertson, Mr. Barlow and Mr. Scott contributed to the programme, a noteworthy feature of which was a duet by a certain "Mr. and Mrs. Snibbs." The refreshments consisted of coffee and cake.

A dispatch from Washington says: An amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill that is now pending in the House, offered by Representative Smyser, of Ohio, provides for increasing the appropriation for free rural delivery by \$4,200,000, this amount to be distributed among the rural carriers for horse hire, horse feed and the expense of maintaining their wagons. Mr. Smyser said the highest salary paid to these carriers is \$720 a year, while it costs each one \$200 a year to keep their horses and wagons. The figures of the department show that last year eight per cent of the thirty-five thousand resigned because they could not make a living at it. If this amendment is adopted it will give each carrier an increase of \$10 a month.

THE NEWS OF CANTON.

Man Dies After Being Unconscious Four Weeks.

Canton, April 1.—After lying unconscious and speechless for four weeks, Al. E. Reed, formerly of Alliance, but later of Cleveland, died at the home of his uncle, Al. C. Eynon, in this city, Tuesday night. Paralysis was the cause. He was born in Deerfield, Portage county, sixty-six years ago, and for a number of years was engaged in the livery business in Alliance. His body will be taken to Cleveland for interment.

The instruments that will be used in the Bertillon measurement system that is soon to be put in use by Captain Wieland, of the local police force, have arrived. This is the only system of the kind in Stark county and it is expected that when criminals are apprehended in either Massillon or Alliance that they will be brought to this city for measurement. The captain will accommodate the officers in the neighboring cities without compensation.

Dioresie Salcion, the foreigner from Alliance who was found guilty of forgery in common pleas court last week, was sentenced by Judge Harter Wednesday morning. He was sent to the Mansfield reformatory for an indefinite time.

Leo Malavazos and Beulah Young, of East Greenville, have been granted a permit to wed.

THE "ANNUAL" ISSUED.

Suggestions Made for Arbor Day's Observance.

A dispatch from Columbus says: State School Commissioner Edmund A. Jones' Arbor day "Annual" has been issued, and a copy of it will be sent to every public school in the state. It is filled with delightful suggestions and appropriate poetical and prose selections for use by the teachers and pupils in the exercises commemorative of Arbor day, April 20. The striking and unusually artistic cover of the booklet was designed by Miss May Dorse, of Massillon, a young but quite well known artist. These annuals are in great demand, and Commissioner Jones would like to have been able to send one to each pupil, but the appropriation for the printing was too small for so large an edition.

SWARE OFF EATING.

Brother and Sister Found in Starved Condition.

Wooster, O., April 11.—Augustus and Elizabeth Swartz, residents of Plain township, were found at their isolated home, starving. They are brother and sister, and although they are well to do, they positively refused to take food until the officers made all sorts of dire threats.

Two weeks ago Augustus told neighbors that "he and Elizabeth had sworn off eating." The remark was treated as a joke. When found they were in bed sick from their long fasting. If they insist upon starving they will be sent to the county infirmary.

DRUG CAUSES LAUGHTER

Young Lady Takes Camphor and Almost Dies of Laughing.

Johnstown, Pa., April 11.—Rebecca Blough of Thomas avenue, South Side, almost laughed herself to death after taking a small piece of camphor for a cold from which she had been suffering. The drug acted upon certain nerves and caused the young lady to laugh. She could not refrain, and when Dr. G. E. Conrad was called in she was in a serious condition.

Drugs which act as an antidote for camphor poisoning were administered and Miss Blough, who is 13 years of age, was somewhat better.

Auto Runs Down Two Laborers. Chicago, April 11.—Two laborers, Frederick Schuetz and John Neuel, were run down by an automobile and sustained injuries that may prove fatal.

NEARBY TOWNS.

PIGEON RUN.

Pigeon Run, April 10.—Several of our young men have left town to find employment in other places.

Several from this vicinity attended the funeral of Mrs. Davis at Pigeon Run Friday afternoon.

The body of Mrs. Sue Davis, formerly of Pigeon Run, but lately of St. Charles, Mich., was brought here for interment.

MT. EATON.

Mt. Eaton, April 11.—Song service at Reformed church Easter night. Special service in the morning.

The Presbyterian church is still silent, with the exception of Sunday school.

J. J. Schlafly, J. P., has been elected local school director for the public school in Mt. Eaton.

JUSTUS.

Justus, April 11.—Streets and lots in Brewster are still being surveyed and the new W. & L. E. town will soon be ready for business.

The grading of the railroad is going on.

Henry King moved into his new residence on Monday. Albert Warsler took up his residence in his new house on Tuesday.

BENTLEY.

Bentley, April 11.—An Easter service will be held at the Sixteen church Sunday morning at 10.30.

Fred Paul is ill with an attack of pneumonia.

The Misses Ella and Lura Oberlin spent Sunday with the Misses Mary and Martha Erb.

John Marston was pleasantly surprised at his home last Thursday evening, it being his forty-first birthday. When the guests assembled they found that Mr. Marston had retired for the night. It was not long until the merry crowd had aroused him from his pleasant dreams. After the surprise had worn off Mr. Marston helped all to enjoy the evening. Music and cards furnished the entertainment. John Rudy and Edward Fiscus won the highest scores and G. R. Snively and Mr. Mostade received the booby prizes. A delicious lunch was served, after which Mr. Marston proceeded to cut the birthday cake. After several attempts with no success he began to investigate and found the inside to be nothing more than a great ball of cotton. Mr. Marston thinks the cake will last the entire summer. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Mostade and family, Mr. and Mrs. John Rudy and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Snively and family, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fiscus and family, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Levers and family, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Oberlin, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Heinbuch, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Snyder, Emma and Frances Mostade, of Massillon, Jennie Duncan and Andrew Huffman, from near East Greenville.

Martha Erb visited Nellie Smith at West Brookfield last week.

Nellie and Jessie Snively attended the teachers' institute at Pleasant View Friday evening.

Vinnie and Ollie Heinbuch visited the Misses and Edna and Zetta Snively on Sunday.

NEWMAN.

Newman, April 12.—Mrs. William Becket and son George, of Sherodsville, spent part of last week at the Ralston home.

Miss Florence Peters, who has been spending the greater part of the winter with her sister, Mrs. Anton Russ, at Wooster, returned home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Miller, of East Greenville, spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Prosser.

An entertainment will be given in the Kiefer school house, district No. 4, Saturday evening, April 21, consisting of two dramas, duets, etc.

The Rev. T. C. Peterson, of Massillon, will deliver an Easter sermon next Sunday at 2 o'clock. The choir is practicing special music for the occasion. Everybody welcome.

It is about time the miners' officials were getting busy. Bring around that 1903 contract and permit all those operators who are anxious to sign it to do so. Delays sometimes are dangerous. The old adage, "strike the iron while it is hot," is a good one. There are operators who have contracts pending and who must furnish coal in a certain time or lose them. Then they would be in no hurry to sign the scale.

The funeral of the late Robert Mosop, whose sudden death was reported in full in Saturday's Independent, was held Sunday afternoon and was largely attended, the Rev. Mr. Felton conducting the services, and C. Daily, of Canal Fulton, had charge of the funeral. The pall bearers were David Street, James A. Weidner, Angus Eckert, Karl Sister and Robert Sewell. Interment was made in the Newman Creek cemetery, near North Lawrence, the former home of the deceased.

Our village has three vacant houses, something very unusual. The David Geary house, the C. H. Roderick house and the Griffith property are all for rent.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

PROPERTY LOSS

IS ENORMOUS.

Eruption of Vesuvius Has Cost Twenty Millions.

FIFTY THOUSAND HOMELESS.

Mountain Still Pouring Forth

Great Quantities of Cinder

and Ashes—Many Cities and

Towns Have Been Evacuated

—Ashes and Sand Four Feet

Deep in Streets.

Naples, April 11.—(By Associated Press.)—The eruptions from Vesuvius increased during the night and a coating of ashes and cinders to a depth of four inches covered the ground and roofs of buildings here today. All railroad service out of the city is interrupted, and engineers have refused to take out their trains because of the darkness caused by the heavy fall of ashes.

The loss to property by the volcanic outbreak is estimated at twenty million dollars, and it is announced that fifty thousand persons have been rendered homeless.

The Mattino asserts that the town of Sarno has been destroyed, but it is impossible to verify the report. The town lies ten miles east of Naples.

It is no longer possible to reach the points which have suffered most severely. Even the soldiers detailed to guard the ruins at Ottajano have been recalled and the town has been left to its fate. The military forces have earned the gratitude and admiration of the people by their devotion to duty and their bravery.

Torre Del Gracco, Sarno and San Gennaro have been evacuated, and Portici, Riccio, Poggio and Morino are practically uninhabitable. The situation at Torre Annunziata has somewhat improved, as the current of lava has ceased to threaten it. San Gennaro is plunged in obscurity, and a majority of the houses have fallen. At San Guiseppe the ashes and sand are over four feet deep.

Rome, April 11.—(By Associated Press.)—Professor Mattici, in charge of the observatory on Mt. Vesuvius, telegraphs today that the situation during the night was very grave, and that dense showers of cinder and ashes were falling till 8 o'clock this morning. The instruments today show less disturbance than yesterday. He is confident that Vesuvius will soon return to its normal condition.

SAME AS YESTERDAY.

Today's Bulletin by Governor Pattison's Physicians.

Cincinnati, April 11.—(By Associated Press.)—The official bulletin of Dr. Holt and Wilson, issued at 11.30 today, stated: "Governor Pattison passed a comfortable night. His condition is about the same as yesterday."

Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea is a wonderful spring tonic. It drives out all impurities. A good thing for the whole family. Keeps you well all summer. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. The Baitz Company.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

A Cream of Tartar Powder free from alum or phosphatic acid

AGREEMENTS WERE REACHED

Many Acres Purchased by W. & L. E. Company.

ORRVILLE DIFFICULTY IS OVER

Both the Railroad and the Land

Company Have Large Forces

of Men at Work at Brewster—

Streets are Being Laid Out.

I. B. Douglass, of Dalton, land purchasing agent for the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, in its efforts to secure a right of way west of Massillon extending from Bolivar to Orrville, was in the city Wednesday visiting his son, City Auditor Douglass.

Mr. Douglass was returning from Canton to Dalton, and from there will proceed to Orrville, where he spent Monday and Tuesday. He said that those days were excellent ones for the company, as it has secured all of its right of way from Orrville to Brewster with the exception of one short piece of farm land. All of the land needed for the Orrville terminal was secured Tuesday. Three pieces near the state road were secured Monday. By the securing of these pieces of land the contractor is now enabled to continue his work without interruption.

Mr. Douglass said that the company had recently secured a right of way through other property east of the Brewster terminal yards. The right of way through Jacob Leifer's farm was the last to be secured. A right of way through the Kalp farm is yet to be obtained and there is some difficulty about agreeing upon a price.

All activity at Brewster. Several gangs of graders are at work. An additional gang went to work Monday. The site is being graded with roadbeds for sidetracks and the work there is farther progressed than at any other

part of the proposed line.

While the railroad company is busy getting its roadbed in shape, the land company is busy surveying streets and laying out lots. Architects are busy with plans for dwellings. Just as soon as settled weather comes, larger forces will be put to work by both the railroad and land companies.

CHURCHES UNITED.

Nucleus for a Presbyterian Cathedral at Washington.

Washington, April 11.—(By Associated Press.)—The union of the New York Avenue and Assembly Presbyterian churches has been ratified. It is generally understood it will be the nucleus for the foundation of a Presbyterian cathedral at Washington.

AGREEMENTS REACHED.

Wheeling, W. Va., April 11.—(By Associated Press.)—Agreements have been reached between the miners and operators of the Fifth Ohio sub-district, and the strike along the eastern Ohio border is fast diminishing.

We Trust Doctors

If you are suffering from impure blood, thin blood, debility, nervousness, exhaustion, you should begin at once with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the Sarsaparilla you have known all your life. Your doctor knows it, too. Ask him about it.

You must look well after the condition of your liver and bowels. Unless there is daily action of the bowels, no amount of Sarsaparilla will do you any good. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best. It is a vegetable. The dose is only one pill at bedtime.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also prepared at the factory of
HAIR VIGOR.
ACUTE CURE.
CHERRY PECTORAL.

THE BEE HIVE

THE BEE HIVE

THE BEE HIVE

A TIMELY SALE OF SUITS.

In going through our stock of Tailor-Made Suits, we have found several lines which are much broken in size assortments.

There are a good many styles of materials and colorings represented, and we may have your size in just the suit you would like best.

Now we are going to make very special low prices on these Suits in order to close them out while the demand is greatest. They are on sale today. Don't delay if you want one.

Regular \$12.50 Suits, \$8.75.

About twenty-five pretty Eton Suits in styles similar to the cut opposite, made of the fashionable gray materials and blue and black all wool chevot. All of the suits in this lot are of this season's make and are suits that have been selling right along at \$12.50, Special Easter Sale Price.\$8.75

Handsome New Suits, \$10.00.

A nice assortment of Stylish Suits made of the pretty mixtures and plain materials. Many of them are half fitted and box styles—see cut opposite. These suits are especially becoming to young ladies. The jacket can be worn as a separate garment with excellent taste. Special Easter Sale Price.\$10.00

Covert Jacket Special, \$3.98.

We have a lot of about twenty-five All Wool Covert jackets that are to be sold out quickly at a very low price. Made of good all wool covert, nicely tailored throughout and satin lined. All sizes. Special Easter Sale Price.\$3.98

Silk Suits and Dresses, \$10.00.

We offer a special value for this week. Ladies' Plain Tailored Silk Suits and Silk Dresses, fancily trimmed, made of taffeta in the plain colors and the neat stripes and checks. Special Price for this week.\$10.00





The weather prophet who last fall predicted a severe winter on account of the large size of the muskrat houses has been observing an ominous silence of late.

A gang of the ditchers have worked practically every day the past winter on a large contract ditch south of Rutland, in Humboldt county. Not a bad recommendation for our Iowa climate.

South Carolina, which is the chief strawberry center of the United States, last year produced 2,700 carloads of this fruit. Ten thousand men, women and children were required to pick the crop.

We passed seven loads of hogs going to market the other day—five hogs to the wagon, 300 pounds to the hog and \$6.20 per hundred pounds the price. This meant an extra hog and kiss from the good wife and a large chunk of satisfaction when the owner got home that night.

A maximum of utility was got out of the old bossy that was milked up to the age of twenty-two and then fattened on pumpkins and killed to furnish the family meat supply for the winter. We heard of a case of this kind the other day and believe it beats anything that has come under our notice.

The efficacy of the wide tired wagon as an aid in the making of good roads is finding recognition in a number of states in the introduction of bills looking to a reduction of the road tax for all owners of the wide tired wagons. This is a sensible move and one that seems likely to produce definite results.

If the manure has accumulated around the barn this winter, get it out now before the spring work commences. Put it on the knolls on the meadow pasture. It is worth more to the ground now than at any subsequent period. If left in piles and hauled out in the fall, you lose all the substance which the spring and summer rains wash out.

An eastern farmer succeeded in keeping his Jersey bull in a very docile and tractable condition by using the animal regularly in a tread power which operated his cream separator. He was also broken to drive, and the children rode to town more than once, the animal being hitched to a two wheeled cart. Bulls, like human beings, need something to do or they are likely to get into mischief.

To prevent too early blossoming and consequent danger from frost the strawberry bed should not be uncovered too early. When done a good way is to pull the bulk of the straw from the crown of the rows into the spaces between, allowing the plants to come through a thin layer of straw. The straw serves to keep the berries out of the dirt, while the litter between the rows serves as a mulch and makes it clean underfoot.

Is there an implement on the farm, considering the great number in use, that is more universally sheltered in the open field than the hay loader? We noticed one recently which had been left in the meadow, the meadow plowed, the corn planted, plowed and finally cut with a corn harrower. The hay loader still stood in the selfsame spot and will probably continue to stand there until the field is reseeded, and then how handy it will be—right on the ground, you know.

Every farmer who can do so should own a small flock of sheep. They are in a way plant scavengers—clean up what the rest of the stock leaves and make a large part of their living on weeds that remain untouched in the pasture and meadow and only serve to befoul the land. We have in mind a nice piece of work done by a flock of them. A timber lot of some eighty acres recently cleared grew up to a mass of bull thistles, which matured and scattered millions of seeds over the pasture. The sheep were turned in the next spring, and when fall came not a thistle was to be seen anywhere. And the thistles in question were but one of the many weeds that were effectively kept in check.

With the coming of spring there is probably no subject that naturally comes more under discussion than that of good roads. The merits of the King road drag are so well known through all of the central western states that a description of the implement is unnecessary here. In practical operation it has proved the simplest and most effective device for making a smooth, hard road yet discovered. In a number of Iowa counties, where the drag has been most extensively used, boards of supervisors have bought as many as 200 for use on the roads of the county, at the same time offering incentives with a view to securing their general use by road supervisors and property owners.

There will be more draught laid in northern Iowa this season than in any five preceding years.

A poor stand of corn may be due to early and too deep planting, as well as to poor seed. A big crop of corn is due primarily to good seed and secondly to intelligent handling and care.

While in conversation with a lumberman lately the statement was made that not a stick of timber that had been in the yard a year but had increased in value at least \$5 per thousand.

Hay tea, made by steeping bright timothy hay in hot water, re-enforced by a small ration of oilmeal, has been found a very good substitute for milk in the raising of calves. While perhaps necessary only in emergency cases, it is well worth remembering.

Many's the man who will kick on spending two days testing his seed corn who will stoically plow half a stand of corn, unconscious of the fact that half of every day is absolutely thrown away, and whistle when he cribs thirty bushels of corn to the acre. Test every ear of corn from which seed is taken and eliminate this enormous and inexcusable waste.

We always put faith in a boy who is not afraid of work—good hard manual labor. Work is the best developer and preserver of the moral and physical qualities which go to make up a manly man. Show us the plodding, industrious boy not ashamed of good hard work and we will show you the future successful man, and if he slugs while he works so much the better.

The finest lettuce which we remember getting from our garden was from self sown seed which had been given an early start by the sun on the south side of an arbor vitae hedge. This was transplanted and set about eight inches apart. These plants produced regular cabbage heads, with blanching centers, which were delicious. However started, best results can be obtained by transplanting.

If rabbits have gnawed the young apple trees, but have not eaten off all of the light green bark, or cambium layer, so as to completely girdle the tree, the injury can to quite an extent be overcome by applying several coats of grafting wax, if the wound is small, or by wrapping strips of cotton cloth soaked in hot grafting wax about the tree spirally, so as to protect the wound from the air and sun. We have had trees practically restored by this method.

We know of a good many methods of stacking hay, but we certainly consider the "chute method" the peer of them all for the putting up of a thoroughly rotten stock of hay. It has absolutely nothing to recommend it unless it be the getting of the crop into piles in the quickest possible manner. The ideal stack is the one that returns to the owner the greatest per cent of bright clean hay when it is opened, and this will never be found in the low, broad, irregular pile.

With the increasing scarcity and consequent higher prices of lumber, the value of cement as a substitute for wood in many of its uses is coming to be more fully appreciated. Where sand is easily obtained cement is at once available for stable floors and foundations. The cement block is used for the superstructure, while the cement post with wire center makes a most effective and durable substitute for the short lived wooden article. These are but a few of the many ways in which cement is supplanting wood, yet it is clear that the industry, if it might be so called, is but in its infancy.

If the boys and girls on the farm always received as much care and consideration as the blooded stock, there would be small disposition to leave the farm when they arrived at their majority, and, on the other hand, there would be very few parents who would have to spend their declining years deprived of filial regard and affection or sheltered by the county farm. While some children are by nature selfish and ungrateful, there are very few who will not respond to considerate and loving treatment bestowed during childhood years in the home. Kindness to both animals and children is an investment that fetches large returns—principal with its interest compounded semiannually.

In riding over the state we are impressed more and more with the increasing number of really pleasant homes there are on the farms. And then we wonder why it is that so many farmers, when they have attained this almost ideal state and are seemingly ready to begin to enjoy themselves, become dissatisfied and want to move to town and go into some kind of business. Does it give them a more honorable place in society or make them more thought of by their neighbors? We think not. Don't delude yourself with the notion that the merchant has a snap. He has been plowing corn these years, the same as you have, and if he has been successful his success has been bought at the same price as yours—by the sweat of his brow. The mercantile business has to be learned from the ground up, the same as farming. Don't think that because you have some money that you could invest in some line of mercantile business, you could light on the top twig of the tree and sail off with the plum. You will have to buy your experience and pay for it at the rate of 100 cents on the dollar. Most likely it will come sight draft, with bill of lading attached.

HOME GROWN CELERY.

No vegetable that came from our garden the past year gave a greater measure of satisfaction or proved a more toothsome delicacy than the product of a small bed of celery. If early celery is desired, the seed should be sown in a box indoors or in a hotbed, the plants being transferred to the open ground as soon as the weather permits. Transplanting gives a stocky and vigorous plant. We have found a very satisfactory arrangement for the celery bed to be as follows: Dig a trench of the width and length desired and to a depth of about eight or ten inches; work into the soil at the bottom several wheelbarrow loads of well rotted manure, setting the plants in rows about ten inches apart and about eight inches apart in the row. Doing in the trench and below the surface of the ground, the bed does not dry out rapidly, while the watering of the bed is greatly simplified. During the period of early growth the bed should be hoed and kept free from weeds. When about twelve or fourteen inches high hilling should be begun, the earth taken from the trench at the start being returned. With this method no boards are necessary. Two or three hillings should be given, care being taken each time to keep the earth from getting into the crown of the plant. Celery raised in the manner described is as much superior to that found on the market as is full cream cheese to the skimmiest skim milk product. The golden, self blanching variety has proved most satisfactory.

SAGEBRUSH LANDS.

A number of Minnesota and Iowa farmers have gone to Washington and invested in farms located in a dead level prairie tract of some 80,000 acres lying north and east of the Columbia river, paying in the neighborhood of \$12 per acre. We understand from some who have made such purchases that the land in question is covered with sagebrush, that one has to dig down between 300 and 400 feet for water and that there is practically no rain from April until October. These facts prove conclusively that such land is at best in a semiarid district and that unless water can be obtained through a system of irrigation the payment of the above amount per acre is a very precarious speculation. It is true that along the water courses good crops of wheat may be raised, but we are decidedly skeptical as to the Iowa farmer being at all satisfied with such an investment and a great deal more skeptical as to his being willing to live under the climate and physical conditions prevailing. Sagebrush and buffalo grass are simple signs which nature puts out warning the settler against locating with a view to carrying on ordinary agricultural operations, and the warning is one that every prospector for new land would do well to heed. We hope the promise of the land agent will be more than half fulfilled in the case of the men who have made such purchases, but we do not expect it to be.

ALFALFA IN THE ORCHARD.

It seems somewhat strange in these days, when so much is being written relative to the value of the legumes—clover, alfalfa, beans, peas, etc.—as soil renovators and fertilizers, to note the advice of an eastern agricultural journal against the use of alfalfa as an orchard crop "because the taking of three or four crops a year from the land would be too much of a drain on the fertility of the soil." The writer suggested, in place of alfalfa, oats, to be cut green for hay, and clover, the second crop of which was to be left on the ground. The writer in question seems to have entirely overlooked the fact that the work of the legumes in restoring fertility to poor or exhausted soils is performed entirely, except when the crop is plowed under, through their root systems and that the taking of two or even three crops of hay from the land would not serve to impair its fertility. True it is that alfalfa does not do well on all soils and under all conditions of climate and soil moisture, but in any orchard where it can be made to grow it cannot be surpassed as a soil fertilizer and cover crop. Experiments with it in some Nebraska orchards show very striking results, the difference in the growth and thrifty appearance of trees in portions of the orchard where it grew being very marked. There is no better soil fertilizer and cover crop for the orchard than alfalfa if it can be made to grow.

BINDING TWINE FROM FLAX STRAW

Following closely on the establishment of penitentiary twine plants in a number of states have come the discovery and introduction of methods whereby flax straw may be utilized in the manufacture of binding twine. The first plant of this kind is now established and in operation in St. Paul. Some of the flax twine put on the market last year is said to have been the equal of the best sisal twine. The straw is baled as soon as the flax is tured, baled without thrashing and shipped to the factory, where it is worked up, the seed being saved and sold and the straw worked up into twine. The importance of the industry will be seen at once, for if the twine made is satisfactory it opens up a new and important industry in the flax growing districts, where heretofore the straw left after thrashing has been an almost complete loss. The development of the business will be watched with interest.

WILL SIGN RATE BILL

President Will Approve Any Measure Likely to Pass.

NO RADICAL CHANGES PROBABLE

Morgan Still Favors Nicaragua Route For Canal—An Overproduction of "Pub. Docs."—The Special Order Derrick in Legislation.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, April 2.—[Special.]—Several times I have indicated my belief, even to the point of positive assertion, that the railroad rate bill when it passed would be the measure which would meet the approval of the president. I see no reason in the light of developments to change my views. "Make no mistake about this matter," said Senator Doolittle to me. "Do not forget that the chief magistrate of this nation will approve any bill that is passed relating to railroad rates, and, further, there will be no changes made in the present bill that do not meet his approval. If the senate amends the measure it will be in the direction of making its terms more plain, but not in the direction of restricting any of its provisions or its effectiveness."

Not a Soft Snap.

Representative Rockwood Hoar of Massachusetts has been a busy man during the present session of congress. He has not had an assignment on a committee of any great importance as committee places are rated, for he is a member of one of the elections committees and revision of the laws. The latter committee has been trying to secure the passage of a bill revising the criminal laws of the United States. Seven or eight years ago a commission was appointed to make the revision. It has cost many thousands of dollars; but, owing to vacancies by death and resignation, the commission has not been entirely successful. Hoar was known as a lawyer familiar with the criminal code of his state and was made a member of the subcommittee to go over the report of the commission. The result is that he has been one of the busiest congressmen.

Ankeny Suspects Morgan.

"I suspect," said Senator Ankeny of Washington, "from things I have heard drop that Senator Morgan favors the Nicaragua route for the isthmian canal." Senator Ankeny is a member of the committee on interoceanic canals, and no member has been more regular in attendance than he. Day after day he has listened to the testimony given, and he has observed the cross examination of witnesses by the Alabama senator, and no doubt he has come to the conclusion that, notwithstanding the fact that the place for the canal was settled long ago, Senator Morgan still clings to the Nicaragua route. Many of the questions asked by Morgan are of a character to confirm the view of the Washington senator, although Senator Morgan said when the Panama route was adopted that he submitted to the inevitable and would give his best service to making the canal a success.

Buoyancy of Water.

General Peter C. Hains told the senate committee on interoceanic canals that a ship drawing thirty-eight feet of salt water would require thirty-nine feet of fresh water on account of the difference in buoyancy. He said that the isthmian canal would contain fresh water to a large extent even if built on a sea level, because there would be a large inflow from the fresh water streams.

With a Derrick.

The committee on appropriations found it necessary to secure a special rule in order to get the legislative appropriation bill through the house, and it adopted a method that was found necessary on a somewhat similar occasion. When Charles F. Crisp of Georgia was speaker a filibuster was inaugurated against an appropriation bill, and the special order method was used to pass it. The late William C. P.

Breckinridge of Kentucky led the fight at that time.

John L. Wilson, the representative of Washington, went up to Crisp during the vote on the special rule and said, "Mr. Speaker, I wish you would use the same kind of a derrick to put the Indian appropriation bill through."

"Have you got it fixed to suit you, John?" asked Crisp.

"I have got it loaded," chuckled Wilson, "and I am afraid of points of order."

But he did not get the special rule.

About Useless Documents.

There were some amusing features in the debate in the house over useless documents and extravagance in public printing. Charles B. Landis says there would be a saving of between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 by the resolutions that have been passed, which is a great reform. Many members of congress complained about the number of useless documents sent to them.

"I have received," said Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, "three weighty documents called the 'Triassic Cephalopod Genera in America.' I think it strange that any one would think that I wanted it."

Representative Gaines of Tennessee made complaint of the number of irrigation documents he was receiving, saying:

"I have had to send them to any man I could find who had a district within 200 miles of this great Sahara out in the west. I have written to every one whom I thought had little enough sense to send them to me please not to send them any more, and the more I write the more they send."

But the house only laughed at his distress.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh, or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs.

This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose. Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a Home of Swamp-Root, pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

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ITS WORK REVIEWED

Some of the Important Laws Enacted by Ohio Legislature

TEMPERANCE ACTS IN FOREGROUND

Tax on Saloons Raised to \$1,000 Per Year—Search and Seizure in Proscribed Territory—Removing Saloons by Petition—Salary Laws and Minor Measures Passed.

Columbus, O.—Among the most important laws enacted by Ohio legislature during the 53 days of the session just closed are the sumptuary measures raising the Dow tax to \$1,000 per year; removing saloons from residence districts by petition instead of by ballot; the search and seizure act and the act forbidding the sale of liquor in dance halls and skating rinks. A bill for county local option and some minor temperance measures were not passed.

Jones Local Option.

What is recognized as the most important temperance measure enacted was the Jones bill to remove saloons from residential districts by petition instead of by ballot, as provided in the Brannock law. It supersedes the Brannock law. The Jones act provides that on presentation of a petition signed by a majority of the qualified electors in any residence district the mayor or common pleas judge may order the closing of all saloons in such district after 30 days. In two years a petition may be offered for the sale of liquor in such district. Where a wet petition obtains a dry petition may not be circulated for two years. No person who has signed a petition may withdraw his name from a petition after filing unless he can prove that the signature was secured by misrepresentation. No names may be added to a petition after it is filed. The bill is different from the Brannock law in that it provides that the maximum size of a district is from 300 to 5,000 voters, the latter equivalent to a city of 15,000 population.

The act exempts business blocks more than half devoted to business, excluding saloons; and main business streets where 65 per cent of both sides are devoted to business.

Buildings count for business or residence purposes according to use of majority of floor space.

Petitions must be filed with common pleas judge or mayor within 90 days after first signature is secured. Mayor or judge must verify signatures and certify result.

Penalties for violation of law are fines of \$50 to \$100 for first offense, \$100 to \$500 for subsequent offenses, with abatement of saloon as a nuisance and exaction of \$1,000 bond to obey the law.

Search and Seizure Act.

The Woods "search and seizure" law gives to officers of the law the same powers to seize and destroy contraband liquor as they now have to seize gambling paraphernalia, and that there may be no collusion, the complainant may accompany the officer to see that he actually searches.

It is made unlawful for railroads, express companies or any common carrier, shipper or draymen to receive, ship, transport, carry, handle or deliver packages containing liquor under false or fictitious names under penalty of \$50 to \$200 fine for first offense; \$200 to \$500 for subsequent offense.

Druggists or pharmacists who sell liquor in violation of law may have their license revoked if they sell liquor in proscribed territory within two years after conviction, with a fine of \$50 to \$500 for first offense and \$500 to \$1,000 for subsequent offense. This also applies to physicians.

Druggists in dry territory are required to keep a record of prescriptions for liquor stating kind, quantity, purpose, price, name of physician, name and residence of purchaser and signature of purchaser similar to the registration of sales of poison.

No Liquor in Dance Halls.

After having been defeated by the house, then reconsidered and passed; defeated by the senate, then reconsidered and passed, the Roberts bill to forbid the sale of liquor at dance halls and skating rinks became a law. It provides that no dance hall or skating rink shall be operated in any city or village without a permit from the mayor. No intoxicating liquor shall be sold or served on the same floor of any building, hall room or rink during a dance, or while the rink is being used, or in any room connecting with the dancing floor or rink by door or stairway. The mayor may detail police to be stationed at dance halls and rinks to preserve order and enforce this law, a copy of which must be posted in such halls and rinks. Violations are punishable by fine from \$15 to \$100, or imprisonment not to exceed 60 days, or both.

Increase of Saloon Tax.

Under the provisions of the Alkin act to increase the Dow tax on saloons, which was \$350 per year, the tax is placed at \$1,000 per year for a saloon, \$1,000 a year for buffet cars of any railroad not having in excess of 200 miles of track within the state; \$1,500 for buffet cars of a railroad having more than 200 miles of track in the state, and a penalty of 50 per cent where such railroad fails to pay an assessment when due. Where any person keeping a saloon fails to pay an assessment when due, the penalty shall be 20 per cent addition; and where any saloon keeper refuses to furnish information required by the auditor relative to his place of business, the tax shall be fixed at \$1,500.

Where one has paid the tax of \$1,000 and desires to quit the business within the year following he shall be refunded an amount proportionate to the unexpired portion of the year for which he has paid the tax, but in no case shall the amount of tax retained by the county be less than \$200. Settlements shall be made the fourth Monday in May of each year.

Salaries of County Officials.

A county salary law was enacted and will go into effect Jan. 1, 1907.

It applies only to probate judges, sheriffs, clerks of common pleas courts, auditors, treasurers and recorders, for whom it fixes a scale of salary based on population, the maximum being \$6,000 per year.

Auditors are to receive \$100 per 1,000 on the first 15,000 population; \$55 per 1,000 on the next 15,000; \$55 per 1,000 on the next 15,000; \$45 per 1,000 on the next 15,000; \$35 per 1,000 on the next 15,000; \$25 per 1,000 on the next 15,000; and \$5 per 1,000 on each succeeding 1,000, until the maximum of \$6,000 is reached.

On the same scale of population the treasurer will receive the same compensation.

Probate judges also will be compensated according to the same scale.

County clerks will be paid on the same scale of population, \$85, \$60, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20 and \$5.

Recorders on the same scale \$60, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10 and \$5.

Sheriffs on the same scale, \$65, \$55, \$45, \$35, \$25, \$15 and \$5. Sheriffs are also to receive quarterly allowances by the county commissioners under section 1235, R. S., for feeding prisoners, transportation of criminals to prisons or unfortunates to any eleemosynary institution, and expense for maintaining necessary horses and vehicles. Sheriffs shall make quarterly report under oath of all such expenses.

All fees, costs, percentages, penalties, etc., are to be collected as heretofore and covered into the county treasury quarterly. No official may make any reduction or remission of fees. Uncollected fees after one year delinquency shall be collected by the commissioners and prosecuting attorney by suit if necessary.

County officers under this act shall file with the commissioners Nov. 20 each year detailed statements of probable amount necessary for deputies, clerk hire, etc., for the ensuing year, and a sworn statement of such expenses for the preceding year; the commissioners shall fix the aggregate sum to be allowed each officer for such expenses, each official being permitted to make his own selection of deputies and other assistants.

No officer shall receive or be paid directly or indirectly any part of pay of a deputy, clerk or assistant, nor accept any fee or reward for appointment of a subordinate under penalty of \$500, or imprisonment one year or both, and forfeiture of office. Violation of other provisions of the law is subject to a penalty of \$2,000 and forfeiture of office.

Sureties of such officers shall be liable on their bond. There are many other minor details.

Salaries of State Officials.

By the Ervin state salary act as finally agreed to and passed, the governor will receive a salary of \$10,000 at the end of the present term; lieutenant governor, \$1,500; secretary of state, treasurer, auditor and attorney general \$6,500 each, and salaries of all other state officers are fixed on a permanent basis. All fees collected by state officials are to be paid into the state treasury.

Salaries of Prosecutors.

A separate bill by Mr. Conroy was passed fixing a scale of salaries for county prosecuting attorneys. It is at the same rate as the salaries fixed for recorders in the omnibus salary act, beginning at \$60 per 1,000 for the first 15,000, and ending with \$3 per 1,000 above 7,500 until a maximum of \$5,500 is reached.

Salaries of Solons.

The senate passed the house bill by Mr. Watson to increase the salary of members of the legislature, amended to fix the salary at \$1,000 per year.

Criminal Insane Hospital.

Ohio is also to have a hospital for criminal insane, which will be located at Lima. Its erection and organization are provided for in Senator Berry's bill, which passed, and allowance is made for it in the appropriation bills. Insane patients with criminal tendencies now confined in state institutions and county infirmaries are to be cared for in this hospital, and there are enough such in the state to fill a large institution.

Care of Crippled Children.

A new eleemosynary institution was created by an act originating in the senate. Senator Harper introduced the bill. It creates a home where crippled and deformed children may be treated and educated. A commission of three citizens, with minority representation, named by the governor, is to co-operate with the governor and state auditor in selecting and purchasing a site of 50 acres for the home.

Immunity For Witnesses.

The only "anti-trust" measure enacted was the bill by Mr. Dever to grant immunity to witnesses in trust investigations. It provides that in such investigations by prosecuting attorneys or attorneys general only and on order of courts, witness may not evade testifying on the claim that it would incriminate him, but he may not be prosecuted on the testimony he may be thus forced to give.

County Depositories.

A county compulsory depository law was enacted. It was introduced by

Mr. Woods of Medina. After July 1, 1906, county commissioners must deposit county funds in such banks as may be selected as county depositories, the interest rate to be not less than 2 per cent. No bank may receive in excess of \$400,000. Security company bonds may be accepted by the county as security for such deposits. Trust companies may also be designated as depositories.

Railway Rate Commission.

By the provisions of an act introduced in the house by Mr. Wertz, the state commissioner of railroads and telegraphs will be superseded by a commission of three to be appointed by the governor within 60 days after passage. It will have general charge of rate regulation and shipping in Ohio and the commissioners shall serve 6-year terms, rotating so that one shall be appointed biennially, the salary of each to be \$5,000 per year. The act is not to apply to sleeping car companies.

The senate added an amendment forbidding the acceptance of railway passes by public officials, but the house refused to accept it.

Frierer's 2-Cent Fare.

The Frierer act provides for a flat rate of 2 cents per mile on all distances beyond five miles, shorter distances at the rate of 5 cents per mile. It went into effect March 10.

Lighting Franchises.

Under Section 3557, R. S., a franchise could not be granted a competing gas or electric light company without submitting same to a vote of the people. Mr. Hillenkamp's bill to repeal that section and authorize city councils to grant such franchises without a referendum was enacted. It relates especially to the electric light fight in Toledo, but may be taken advantage of in any city where one lighting company has a monopoly. It is one of the most important acts of the session.

Convict Labor Contracts.

One of the important bills enacted into law during the session was the Wertz measure to abolish convict labor contract in Ohio, a law labor organizations have been trying for years to secure.

The law provides for employment of convicts in the state penitentiary and reformatory in the manufacture of road material and goods used in other state institutions. Prisoners in county jails may be required to work at road making. No labor contracts at the penitentiary may be renewed, but shall be cancelled as they expire.

Teachers' Pensions.

Representative Adler's pension bill teachers provides that boards of education may set aside not more than 2 per cent of the gross receipts from the school levy made by them, for such a fund, and pay into the fund all deductions made from teachers' salaries from whatever reason. Action by them is optional. Any teacher retired by the board, or voluntarily retiring, may be entitled to the benefits of the fund, not exceeding a sum equal to \$10 a year for each year's service rendered, not greater than \$300 a year.

Other Bills Passed.

Among the many bills of minor importance passed are the following:

S. B., by Mr. Russell, permitting the attorney general or his deputies to appear before a grand jury in the same capacity as a prosecuting attorney in cases wherein an investigation or prosecution has been ordered by the governor or general assembly.

S. B., by Mr. Howe, to keep voting places open in all cities in the state from 5:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Heretofore polls closed at 4 p. m. in Cleveland and Cincinnati.

S. B., by Mr. Russell, providing that county prosecuting attorneys may appear before supreme court, and that either prosecutors or attorney general may appear before the court of appeal in criminal cases.

S. B., by Mr. Williams, fixing salary of members of the legislature at \$600 per year, instead of \$1,200 per term, so that members of this legislature will receive \$1,800 by serving three years to bridge over an interval of one year, owing to the change to biennial elections.

S. B., by Mr. Lawyer, amending section 6335, R. S., reducing minimum penalty from five years to one year for burglarizing an unoccupied dwelling.

S. B., Mr. Lawyer, giving right of eminent domain for proposed canal from Ashtabula to Pittsburgh.

S. B., by Mr. Meek, annulling the right of the boards of tax review to revise the levy for school purposes made by boards of education in city districts.

S. B., by Mr. Hypes, providing that stolen property recovered by the police shall be safely kept and registered by the mayor, and if not claimed the same to be sold at public auction.

S. B., by Mr. Crist, to create a department of forestry in connection with the agricultural experiment station at Wooster.

S. B., by Mr. Hafner, making it a misdemeanor to refuse to appear or to testify before the general assembly punishable by a fine of from \$100 to \$5,000 after trial in court on a charge of contempt. The bill was passed specially to fortify the Drake commission in its Cincinnati investigation.

S. B., by Mr. Mahaffey, providing that children abandoned in infancy can not be compelled, when they become adults, to support their unnatural parents.

S. B., by Mr. Hypes, authorizing state board of charities to make biennial reports with a bulletin service, instead of annual reports, and allowing members expenses for attending conferences.

S. B., by Mr. Hypes, fixes a penalty of \$100 to \$500 fine for first offense,

and same with 30 days to six months' imprisonment for second offense, for displaying improper or impure pictures on bill boards or elsewhere, or allowing the use of improper or profane language on phonographs.

S. B., by Mr. Hunt, to make mandatory the act passed in 1904 to exterminate the apian pest known as "four brood."

S. B., by Mr. Harper, providing for the appointment of an insurance warden to investigate charges of law violation against insurance companies; also gives the commissioner power to summon witnesses and to cite them before the probate court if they refuse to answer questions or produce pertinent records.

S. B., by Mr. Espy, strengthening law against illegal registration and illegal voting, and making registrars who knowingly permits false registration equally guilty with person falsely registering. Depositing ballot is prima facie evidence that it was marked by man who deposited it.

S. B., Mr. West, making terms of members of state board of public works four instead of three years, and empowering the board to lease canal lands on approval of governor and attorney general, and abolishing canal commission.

S. B., Mr. Gayman, codifying and extending the juvenile court laws.

S. B., Mr. Pollock, to erect a \$15,000 monument on state house grounds in memory of Ohio's victims of Sultana steamboat explosion in 1865.

S. B., Mr. Beatty, repealing the inheritance tax act.

S. B., by Mr. Duvall, fixing minimum salary of teachers at \$40 per month.

S. B., by Mr. Beatty, requiring that chattel mortgages be filed with county recorder only.

S. B., by Mr. Ward, to take the supervision of plumbing away from the health department and place it in the hands of the building inspector.

H. B., by Mr. Paxton, providing for the sprinkling of streets or highways with crude oil, the cost to be apportioned between owners of abutting property and the city. Either the city council or board of public service may order such improvement on petition of a majority of property owners.

H. B., by Mr. Minter, requiring railroads to equip cars with automatic couplers, slip steps, grabirons and continuous brakes, and locomotives with drive-wheel brakes.

H. B., by Mr. Wilson, to provide for the collection of the per capita dog tax by making the tax a lien on real estate wherever the dog is harbored.

H. B., by Mr. Aiken, to provide for filing, recording and entering on judgment docket in common pleas court, certified copies of judgments rendered by federal courts.

H. B., by Mr. Woodburn, providing for the admission of imbecile soldiers to the state soldiers' home.

H. B., Mr. Tinker, providing that anti-toxin shall be furnished free to children afflicted with diphtheria in case parents are indigent.

H. B., Mr. Kealy, repealing the Dana law which prevented the printing of a candidate's name in more than one ticket on the official ballot.

H. B., Mr. Vandusen, providing depositories for township funds by competitive bidding at a minimum of 2 per cent interest.

H. B., Mr. Lersch, authorizing school district boards, boards of trustees of graded schools and boards of education in cities to maintain day schools for the deaf.

H. B., Mr. Crawford, requiring persons who seek to work alone in any Ohio coal mine to have one year's actual experience as a miner.

H. B., Mr. Roll, authorizing use of concrete in substructures of bridges.

H. B., by Mr. Reynolds of Cuyahoga, compelling street railway companies to keep cars properly heated and heat vestibules occupied by motormen during the winter months.

H. B., by Mr. Harlan, cutting off the fee of 1 per cent allowed county auditors in the collection of school funds. The repeal did not disturb the section allowing a graduated percentage for such collections.

H. B., by Mr. Reynolds of Franklin, requiring railway companies to provide self-cleaning ashpan attachments to locomotives.

H. B., by Mr. Wertz, abolishing road supervisors and putting trustees in charge of road work.

H. B., by Mr. Stockwell, providing that physicians from other states coming to Ohio shall be charged such a fee for examination and registration as Ohio physicians are charged in their states for examination. An effort to amend the bill so as to recognize Christian Scientists as practitioners entitled to pay for services was defeated by a vote of 23 to 9.

H. B., by Mr. White, abolishing the two oil inspectors' districts and providing for only one oil inspector at \$3,500 per year salary; all fees to be paid into the state treasury.

H. B., by Mr. Tinker, relating to the fees of surveyors. It increases their fees from \$4 to \$5 per diem and allows them expenses.

H. B., Mr. Hill, requiring the sprinkling of entries in coal mines where the dryness of the track bed offers dangers of causing the air to become dust-charged and thereby liable to explosion. Penalty \$200 to \$500.

H. B., Mr. Foster, repealing section 7066, revised statutes, which limits to six months the time in which prosecutions for offenses against the elections laws may be begun. No limitation of time now obtains other than the general statutory provision.

H. B., Mr. Smith, empowering city councils in granting franchises to water, gas and electric companies, to stipulate that such companies shall furnish meters free of rent.

H. B., by Mr. Harper, to prohibit hazing at universities and colleges under penalties of \$200 fine or six months in jail or both. This bill was prompted by the tragedy at Gambier last fall.

H. B., by Mr. Spicer, providing that probate courts may determine the share of funds for township purposes of a village created out of a part of a township.

H. B., by Mr. Thomas, to amend municipal code so as to allow municipalities to contribute to the support of private hospitals by a special levy not to exceed 1 mill.

H. B., by Mr. Woods, empowering county commissioners to contract for bridges costing less than \$200 without giving notice even by bulletins.

H. B., by Mr. Hatfield, amending Sec. 4562 R. S. for protecting bridges and highways, providing for removal of driftwood from rivers and water courses.

H. B., by Mr. Dever, authorizing county commissioners to furnish quarters for law library in courthouse or in some other building.

H. B., by Mr. Lersch, authorizing city councils to require street railway companies to sprinkle their tracks in cities.

H. B., by Mr. Briggs, making the minimum levy for schools in city districts 6 mills.

H. B., by Mr. Bishop, adding toilet articles to pure food law and extending the powers of the food and dairy commissioner.

H. B., by Mr. Lersch, empowering the state board of health to examine and report on water and sewage purification works throughout the state, and appropriating \$7,500 to enable the board to investigate such plants.

H. B., by Mr. Sawicki, requiring all automobile owners to register with the secretary of state owner's name, address and brief description of his machine, fee \$2. Fixing a speed rate of 15 miles an hour in city or village, or 20 miles an hour outside their limits. General rules for all conditions in city or country are provided. Registration of chauffeurs at \$2 each is also required. The bill is a virtual reproduction of the New York law. Fines of \$25 to \$100 and 10 days' imprisonment are provided for violations.

Constitutional Amendments.

S. J. R., by Mr. Williams, that the reading of a bill on its final passage shall not be dispensed with, and amending the veto provision so that only two-thirds of each house shall be necessary to pass over a veto; providing that governor can not veto sections of bills and approve other sections, but may veto items of appropriation bills, and providing that bills vetoed after adjournment of legislature shall not be returned to next general assembly.

S. J. R., by Mr. Williams, to submit to vote of the people a proposition to amend the state constitution so that regular sessions of the general assembly shall commence the first Monday of the January following election. This amendment is suggested by the change to biennial elections.

Resolutions Adopted.

S. J. R., by Mr. Huffman, petitioning congress to grant Mayor Estes G. Rathbone an investigation.

S. J. R., by Mr. Ward, authorizing the governor to appoint a commission of six to investigate and report as to feasibility of a new site for the state penitentiary.

S. J. R., by Mr. Mahaffey, requesting congress to pension civilian teamsters who served in civil war.

S. J. R., by Mr. Mather, to print and distribute catalogue of the law library of the supreme court.

S. J. R., by Mr. Meek, declaring in favor of electing United States senators by direct vote of the people; unanimously adopted in both senate and house.

S. J. R., by Mr. Gayman, petitioning the president to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain for protection of Niagara Falls.

H. J. R., by Mr. O'Rourke, requesting Ohio's senators in congress to support railway rate legislation recommended by the president.

A resolution, by Mr. Paxton, adopted by the house congratulating Congressman Longworth on his marriage was indefinitely postponed by senate.

H. J. R., by Mr. Humphrey, memorializing congress to pass per diem pension bill for Union soldiers who were prisoners of war.

S. J. R., by Mr. Vanover, providing for the appointment by the governor of a commission for the Jamestown exposition.

H. J. R., by Mr. Hill, accepting the invitation of Salem, O., to the legislature to attend its centennial celebration.

S. J. R., by Mr. Ward, authorizing the city of Columbus to construct a public comfort station on grounds of the state house.

H. J. R., by Mr. Stewart of Clarke, for the appointment of two Republican and one Democratic members of the house, one Republican and two Democratic senators to sit after the session as a joint commission to revise and codify insurance laws, all pending insurance bills to be referred to such commission, which is to report at next session.

S. R., by Mr. Espy, providing for an investigation of Cincinnati by a commission consisting of Senators Drake, Schmidt and Espy (Dems.), Sites and Meek (Reps.), the two latter refusing to serve. This action followed the adoption by the house of Mr. Little's substitute for Mr. Kealey's original resolution for an investigation. The Little resolution favored a bipartisan commission of four members of the house to be named by the speaker and four senators to be named by the lieutenant governor.

WILL PASS HOUSE BILL

Outlook Favorable For Railroad Rate Measure.

EVEN ELKINS WILL VOTE FOR IT

Spring Weather Affects Hepburn and Keifer—White Horse Cat Does Not Believe in Race Suicide—The Trials of Congressional Stenographers.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, April 4.—[Special.]—When the house rate bill was reported from the senate committee on commerce Senator Elkins of West Virginia, chairman of the committee, stated that he would have voted for the bill if an amendment had been allowed which was of great interest to his people and which would have compelled the trunk lines to furnish lateral connections. In fact, this problem is the one that has caused so much contention in the senate because Senator Tillman day after day presented a request from some one in West Virginia asking legislation on these lines. Senator Elkins is still trying to secure such an amendment to the house bill, and probably it will be adopted, but even if it is not he will vote for the house bill. That is not altogether surprising, for ever since the hearings began a year ago Elkins says that he has favored a rate bill.

Are Rate Bill Straws.

The declaration Elkins made that he will vote for the bill if he cannot get it amended, as well as the declaration of McCumber, who made a strong speech against it to the same effect, in a straw showing which way the rate bill wind is blowing. It remains for the president and his friends to stand firm with enough votes, and they can pass the house bill. Should the president agree to amendments, of course they will be made. First one and then another will assert that the president will agree to this or that amendment, but no one has yet said that he agrees to amendments which will seriously affect the bill as it passed the house.

Signs of Spring.

A poetical individual who writes about the house of representatives discovers signs of spring in that body. "Signs that spring is on the way," he sang, "began to show about the house today. Colonel Hepburn bloomed forth in a gorgeous red necktie, which, with a white carnation in his lapel, made him a 'joy forever.' In passing it may be said that it was the same tie that Colonel Hepburn wore two years ago. Ex-Speaker Keifer, fresh from his convention, beamed upon the house, a red rose in his buttonhole, giving the Ohio veteran a very debonaire appearance."

It might be surmised from this that General Keifer and Colonel Hepburn were getting quite gay.

Contributory Negligence.

It is a grousing thing to make a joke about death, but this story is too good to be lost. The day that a woman was killed by the senate elevator Representative Pulkerson of Missouri said: "The house is guilty of contributory negligence" in this matter. The senate has been in the habit of killing a house bill every day. Today we did not send them anything to kill, so they killed a woman. It is a clear case against the house."

One of Slippers' Kittens.

Slippers, the White House cat, has a litter of kittens. J. Adam Bede, the congressional humorist from Minnesota, was one of the first men informed of this event by President Roosevelt. This happened because Bede was present when a little girl was introduced to the president, and in order to tell her something interesting the president said that almost before he was awake that morning the children came rushing in and told him that Slippers had seven kittens. A few moments later Bede was telling the president about the bears in his district and asking him to come out and shoot them.

"I'll trade a Minnesota bear for one of Slippers' kittens," said Bede. "Whether I get the bear or not," replied the president, "you shall have a kitten."

"I am going to try the postoffice department," said Bede. "I'll frank that kitten to Duluth and see whether the postoffice authorities will dare to refuse to accept the congressional frank of a presidential kitten."

Slippers, by the way, is a famous six-toed cat with a worldwide reputation.

Congressional Stenographers.

"Make them speak up," is a growl that is sometimes heard by the stenographers who report the senate proceedings. That is when senators turn their backs to the presiding officer and talk among themselves in a tone that cannot be heard. The "growl" is generally addressed to the vice president, and he tells the senators they cannot be heard by the reporters. In the house the stenographers take no chances, and they go about in the body of the house and keep as close to every speaker as possible. The stenographers in both houses oftentimes have to fill in what they cannot hear.

Sladden's Suggestion.

CROSSING THE RIVER

Great Army of Heroes Vanishing at Rate of 5,000 Each Month.

COMMANDER ISSUES ORDERS

To Those Who Remain for Memorial Day Observance—Graves of All Soldiers of Both Sides to Be Decked With Flowers.

Washington, April 10.—Commander-in-Chief Tanner of the Grand Army of the Republic has issued his annual address to all G. A. R. posts regarding the exercises to be conducted on May 30, Memorial Day. In general orders No. 7 on this subject he says:

"On the eve of my departure to the Southern, Western and Pacific coast departments I am reminded of the early approach of the day sacred to all comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic.

"We have been observing this day ever since our beloved Logan instituted it in 1863. This year, my comrades, we are crossing the broad river at the rate of 5,000 a month, 60,000 a year; soon the great majority will be sleeping their last sleep, and it is our privilege now, as it has been for many years, to pay loving tribute to their memory by decorating their graves with flowers, which, starting forth from mother earth with each recurring springtime, are emblematic of a resurrection to a glorious immortality.

All Invited to Take Part.

"I am but performing my solemn duty when I ask all to assist in this loving service. Upon department and post commanders the duty rests of attending to the fitting observance of Memorial Day, which this year will fall on Wednesday, May 30. Welcome all auxiliary and allied organizations, encourage school children to attend and assist, and secure speakers who in clear and eloquent language, will teach the lessons of patriotism for which our comrades gave the last full measure of devotion.

"Thirty years ago, when I was department commander of New York, in a Memorial Day order I then issued I suggested to the comrades of New York that wherever any Confederate soldier had found sepulchre among us I trusted that when we went out to laurel the graves of our Union dead that our common American manhood would prevent us passing by the graves of our former opponents without dropping thereon some floral remembrance, not in honor of their cause, for that we fought and conquered, but because we who met them on the field of battle know that braver men or better soldiers have not been known since men were first marshaled in battle array.

Renews Former Suggestion.

"We are then scarce a dozen years away from Appomattox, but the suggestion seemed to meet with very general approval. To the order at large I now confidently make the same suggestion.

"We have returned the battle standards of the dead Confederacy to those who treasure them as sacred mementoes of their loved ones who died under them. The congress of the United States has just unanimously voted \$200,000 to care for the graves of those whose dead, and the heart of the nation has said with great unanimity: 'It is well.' Untold we march along the highway of nations, resplendent blossoms over and around, and the birds nesting in the mouths of the cannon that once roared defiance and death at each other, the world applauding, our conscience approving.

Sends Message to South.

"If mothers of the south still sit like Rachel, of old, weeping for their children and refusing to be comforted because they are not, let the news go down to them that on our most sacred day we feel it a privilege to stand in the place of their far-distant kinsmen and lovingly mark their last resting place with God's sweetest emblem of peace, flowers.

"The old flag has been re-baptized since 1861 with the blood of the North and South alike, and the ship of state is securely anchored for all time."

The order closes with a quotation of Lincoln's address at Gettysburg, which it is directed shall be read at all Memorial Day exercises.

Spotted Fever Closes Schools

Norfolk, Va., April 10.—As the result of the appearance of spinal meningitis or spotted fever in virulent form in the Pinners Point and Port Norfolk sections, the Pinners Point public school is closed.

Rockefeller Out Again.

New York, April 10.—John D. Rockefeller passed through this city on his way from Lakewood, N. J., to his home near Tarrytown, N. Y. The man of millions looked ill, according to those who saw him.

Waleses Returning to England. Corfu, April 10.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, returning from their visit to India, have arrived here. They were greeted by King George.

Elgin Butter Takes Slump. Elgin, Ill., April 10.—Butter has taken a slump of five cents a pound, selling at 21 cents.

A CREATIVE VOCATION.

It is a Constant Tonic as Well as a Perpetual Delight.

If you want to be contented and happy, if you want to experience a perpetual satisfaction as you go along, choose a creative vocation. A routine life where there is nothing new, nothing special to be learned, is discouraging, paralyzing to ambition, but creative work, which makes a perpetual call upon originality and individuality, is a constant tonic. Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the daily feeling that you have created, that you have brought something new into the world from your brain—something which has taxed your ingenuity and which makes you feel that you have added to the real wealth of the world; that you have not been merely working over what somebody else started or created, but that you have brought something out of the mysterious realm of mind, made it tangible and effective and started a new impulse in the world.

We get closer to nature when we are creating, whether in art, in literature, in invention or in working at new and progressive ideas. We can feel our mind reach out into infinity and grasp and bring back something fresh, new, something never seen on this earth before. It is perpetual delight and a consummate satisfaction.

This is why brain workers are longer lived than other people. Creations keep the creator always young, since we are perpetually in contact with the new, the youthful, when we are creating. When we are stretching the mind into the unknown and calling out something new we seem to touch hands with the Creator himself.

People who never think or do anything original—mere automatons, cogs in the wheels of the great world's machinery, the mere routinists, do not know the exhilaration which comes from the consciousness of creating something new and fresh every day. The creator feels that he is accomplishing something worth while; that he is doing something which the world needs, which will make it a little better place to live in, and the very newness, the novelty, the mystery of creation, makes it the most fascinating thing in the world.—Orison Swett Marden in Success Magazine.

ALCOHOL USED FOR OIL

Bill to Free New Fuel From Tax Is Popular.

CANNOT BE USED AS A BEVERAGE

Successfully Employed in Germany. Securing the Country For Cavalry Horses—Effort to Penalize Campaign Contributions by Corporations.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, April 10.—[Special.]—Denatured alcohol is not a beverage. It is a new force for light, power and heat. That is the reason the "free alcohol bill," as it is called, which is almost certain to become a law, generally is being commended by members of congress regardless of party. The bill calls it free denatured alcohol for use in arts and industries, but this bare statement does not set forth the real breadth of its effect. It means the beginning of a new industry in all parts of the country—the furnishing of light, power and heat from corn and other grain and even from the much talked of sugar beet. Almost five gallons of alcohol can be made from a bushel of corn. One gallon of alcohol is equal to two gallons of kerosene or gasoline for either light, heat or for motor power. It can be produced in all parts of the country, thereby relieving the consumer from the burden of transportation now imposed on kerosene and gasoline. The extent of this burden may be realized when it is known that in some of the larger cities kerosene sells for 9 cents a gallon, while in the west and northwest its retail price is 30 cents.

Germany Set Example.

Germany for a number of years has permitted the use of denatured alcohol free from internal revenue tax, and the result is declared to be a most satisfactory solution of the problem of fuel, light and power. A lamp has been devised there which gives twice the light of a kerosene round burner with half the consumption; a stove for heating is in popular use consuming the same fuel; motors are run in all

parts of the country with alcohol mixed with gasoline. There is no unpleasant smell to the alcohol, and in case of accidental fire it is extinguished by the application of water, which is regarded as a great advantage over oil or gasoline. Advocates of the new system say there will be no loss of revenue to the government. The plan is to have the alcohol made and placed in bonded warehouses under the same regulations as now prevail in its manufacture. When its withdrawal is desired for any purpose other than for medicine or as a beverage it is to be denatured in the presence of revenue officers.

Looking For Cavalry Mounts.

The qualities of the western horse as a cavalry mount were discussed freely during the testimony of Secretary Taft on the army appropriation bill, with the result that it was deemed advisable to study this question with a view to an investigation of breeding and the possible recommendation of the thoroughbred. Attention was called by Senator Blackburn to the experiments of the agricultural department to perpetuate and improve the Morgan strain, and in this connection he said that, had it not been for the faith of Senator Redfield Proctor, this breed would now be extinct. The Vermont senator has a large farm devoted almost wholly to the propagation and improvement of the Morgan horse. Comparing the American and foreign cavalry mounts to the disparagement of the former, Senator Blackburn said that General Sheridan, at the time of his death, had intended to insist upon the purchase in Kentucky and Tennessee of 33 1/3 or 50 per cent of the cavalry horses. This was with a view of substituting the thoroughbred for the colder blooded horse.

Better Suited to Maneuvers.

Several horse experts are members of the senate committee on military affairs, and they agreed that the finer bred animal is infinitely superior in action, more tractable, easier trained and easier placed in the cavalry maneuvers. Statements of army officers present developed that the average life of a cavalry mount is less than five years. It was shown that while General Sheridan was in command he made a test with one regiment supplied with thoroughbreds, and these

mounts outlasted three mounts of regiments equipped with the coarse, shaggy legged, heavy horses common to the American cavalry. Every member of the senate military committee took great interest in the discussion, and Chairman Warren advised Secretary Taft to get in touch with the agricultural department, with a view to producing a type of horse useful for cavalry and general saddle horse purposes.

Political Reform Popular.

No more popular subject on which to prepare and introduce bills has been found at the present session of congress than that of prohibiting insurance companies and national banks from contributing to campaign funds. Senator Culberson has gone a step farther by offering an amendment to the railroad rate bill which, if adopted, would make it a crime for common carriers to give financial assistance to any political party or candidate. In a bill introduced recently by Representative Pou of North Carolina the use of money for political purposes by any officer or stockholder of any corporation subject to the jurisdiction of the laws of the United States amounts to a misdemeanor and the officer or stockholder responsible would be subject to punishment.

Swiss Funeral Customs.

The funeral customs among some of the Swiss are most peculiar. At the death of a person the family inserts a formal black edged announcement in the papers asking for sympathy and stating that "the mourning urn" will be exhibited certain hours on a special day. In front of the house where the person died there is placed a little black table, covered with a black cloth, on which stands a black jar. Into this the friends and acquaintances of the family drop little black margined visiting cards, sometimes with a few words of sympathy on them. The urn is put out on the table on the day of the funeral. No one except men ever goes to the churchyard, and they generally follow the hearse on foot, though sometimes carriages are used. The horses that draw the hearse have long black cloaks on, with places cut out for them to see through.

A man of integrity will never listen to any plea against conscience.—Tome.

Sacrifices Life to Science.

London, April 11.—A dispatch from Entebbe, Uganda, to the Daily Mail states that Lieut. Tullock, accompanying the royal society's commission to investigate the "sleeping sickness," contracted the disease while dissecting an inoculated rat. He has been sent to England and it is feared that he cannot recover.

Sarcastic.

"Would you mind walking the other way and not passing the horse?" said a London cabman with exaggerated politeness to the fat lady who had just paid the minimum fare. "Why?" she inquired. "Because if 'e sees wot 'e's been carrying for a shilling 'e'll 'ave a fit," was the freezing answer.

Maxim Gorky Arrives at New York

New York, April 11.—Maxim Gorky, the Russian novelist and patriot, has arrived here on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Gross. He intends making a tour of the country in the interest of the revolt now in progress in Russia. He was greeted at the pier by thousands of countrymen in sympathy with his mission. Gorky is accompanied by his wife and secretary.

SETTLERS AND HOMESEEKERS. very low rates via B. & O., first and second Tuesdays.

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.) The following is the paying price in Massillon, Wednesday, April 11, '06:

Country butter, per lb.	25
Eggs, per dozen	16
Chickens, live, per lb.	8-10
Chickens, spring, dressed	12-14
Chickens, dressed	11-13
Potatoes, per bushel	55

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:	
Wheat	\$1
Hay, loose, per ton	\$9 to \$10
Hay, baled, per ton	\$9 to \$10
Oats, per bushel	32
Corn, per bushel	50

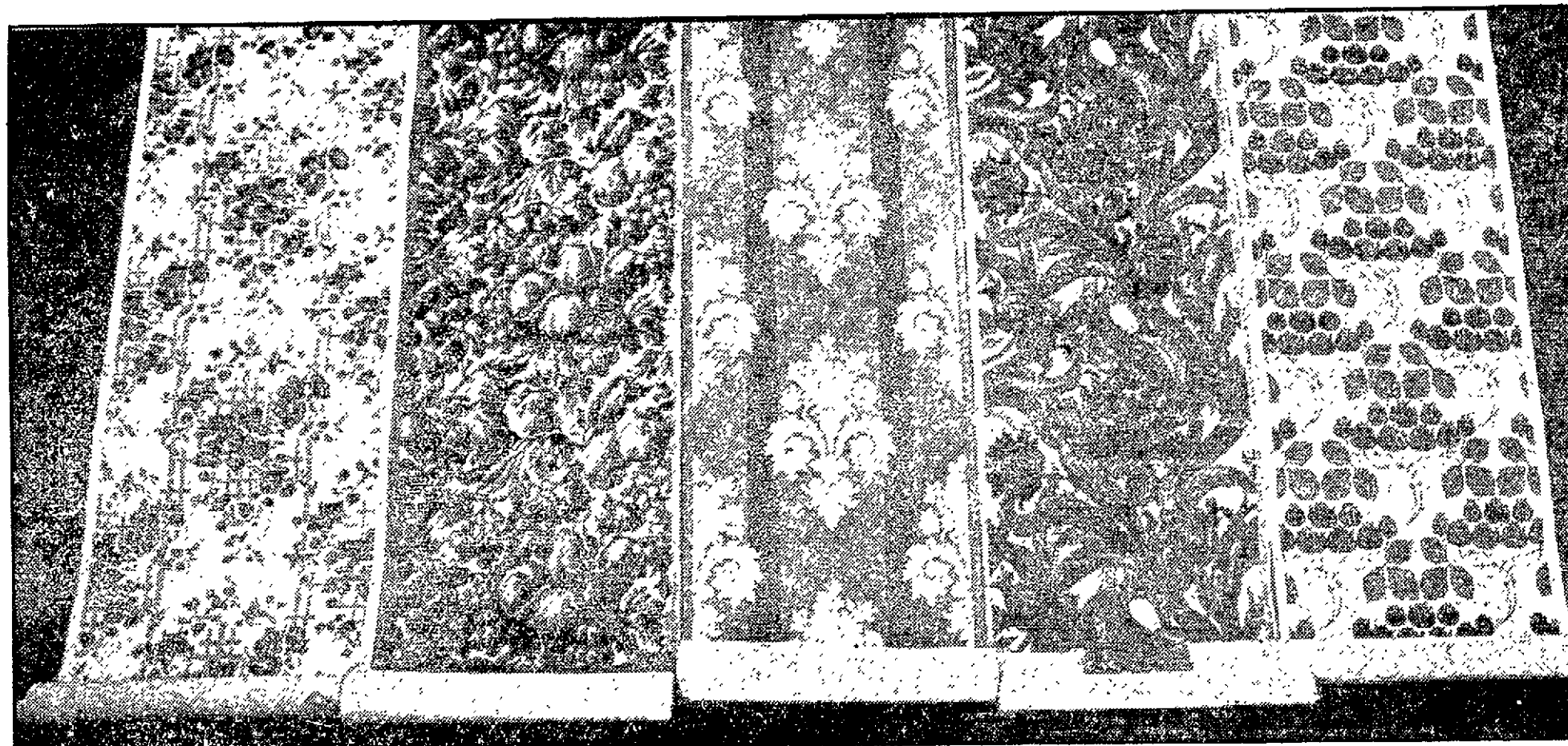
Notice of Change in the Rate of Caring for Cemetery Lots for the Season.

Beginning April 1, 1906, the rate for the mowing of cemetery lots by the season will be \$1 for each 100 square feet or any fractional part thereof, payable to the sexton, strictly in advance. You are requested to notify the sexton if you want your lots cared for.

READY TO UNROLL

THE SEASON'S BEST PRODUCTIONS IN

WALL PAPER.



We will be glad to show you our complete line, if you will give us an opportunity to do so. You will not be entreated to buy.

Papers that jobbers are selling sample book men at 13 1/2 c a roll we are selling at 11 c. This may seem a little strong, but it's so.

The decoration makes the home.

We have the proper decorations.

We are pleased that we can show the complete line earlier than usual. Sometimes shipments are slow and some of the papers come in late. This year we are fortunate in having early shipments. All orders are filled and goods are all in.

The Variety is larger than ever before. No matter what room you wish to paper or the price you wish to pay, we can furnish you something artistic.

Prices 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 7 1/2 c, 10c a roll and up. Figures alone, however, would give you no idea of the excellent quality of the papers we are selling at these prices, so we have enclosed samples at each of the above prices. Next time you are in our store ask to see these samples in the roll.

Direct From Factory All our purchases are made in large quantities, direct from factories. This gives our patrons their goods through the most direct and economical channel.

We have the goods ready to deliver when you want them; you need not make three or four selections and then take something you did not order or wait another week; this sort of a thing and many others of similar nature often happens in the sample book business.

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By buying in small quantities, they pay an extra large price for their goods. Goods bought in small quantities are most always shipped by express. This is very expensive transportation.

THE CUSTOMERS OF SAMPLE BOOK MEN PAY BOTH OF THESE EXTRA CHARGES

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